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Hardy Plants

of

Rare Quality
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FALL 1903

EDITION NUMBER
THIRTY-SEVEN

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc.

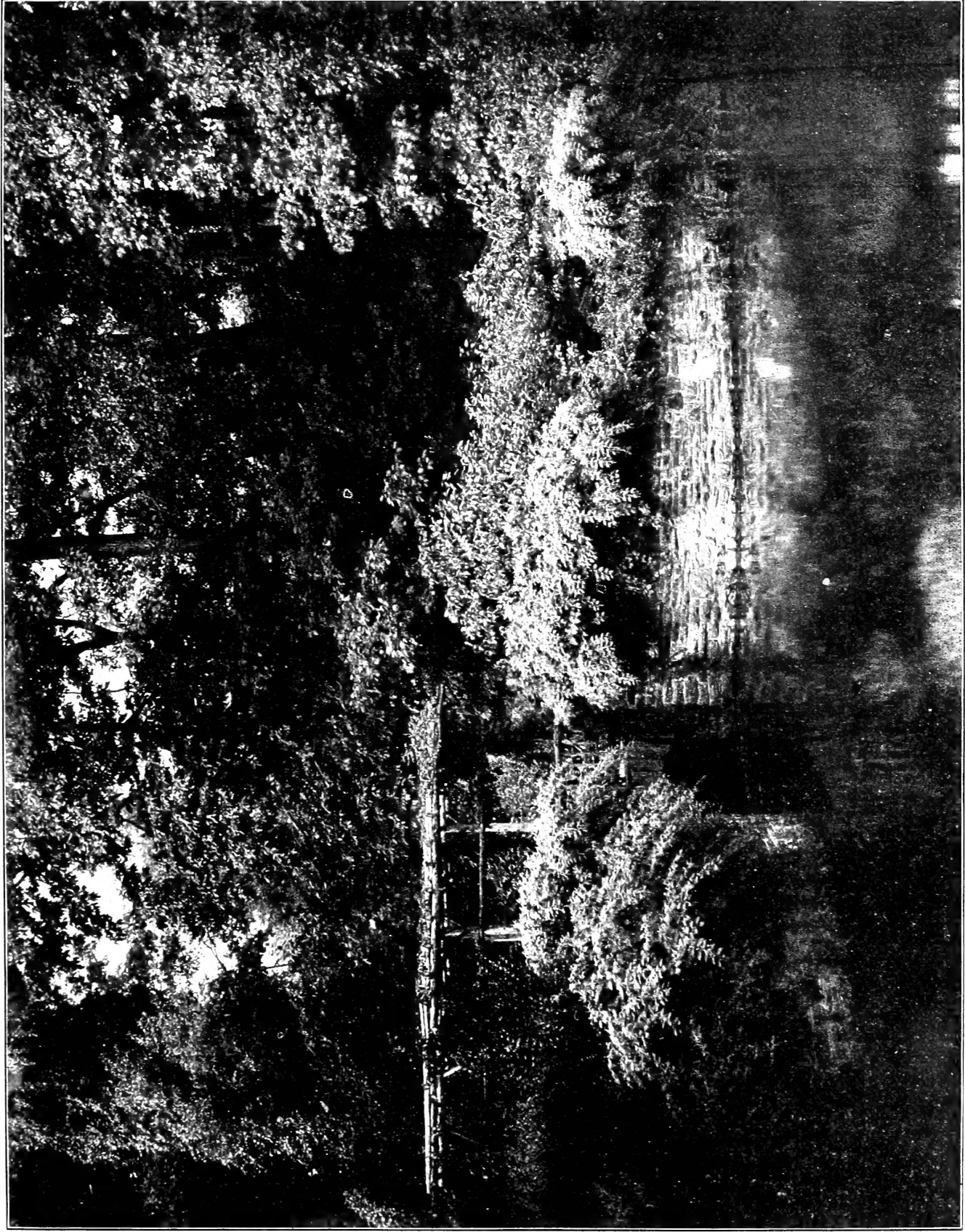
Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Grand Pæonies

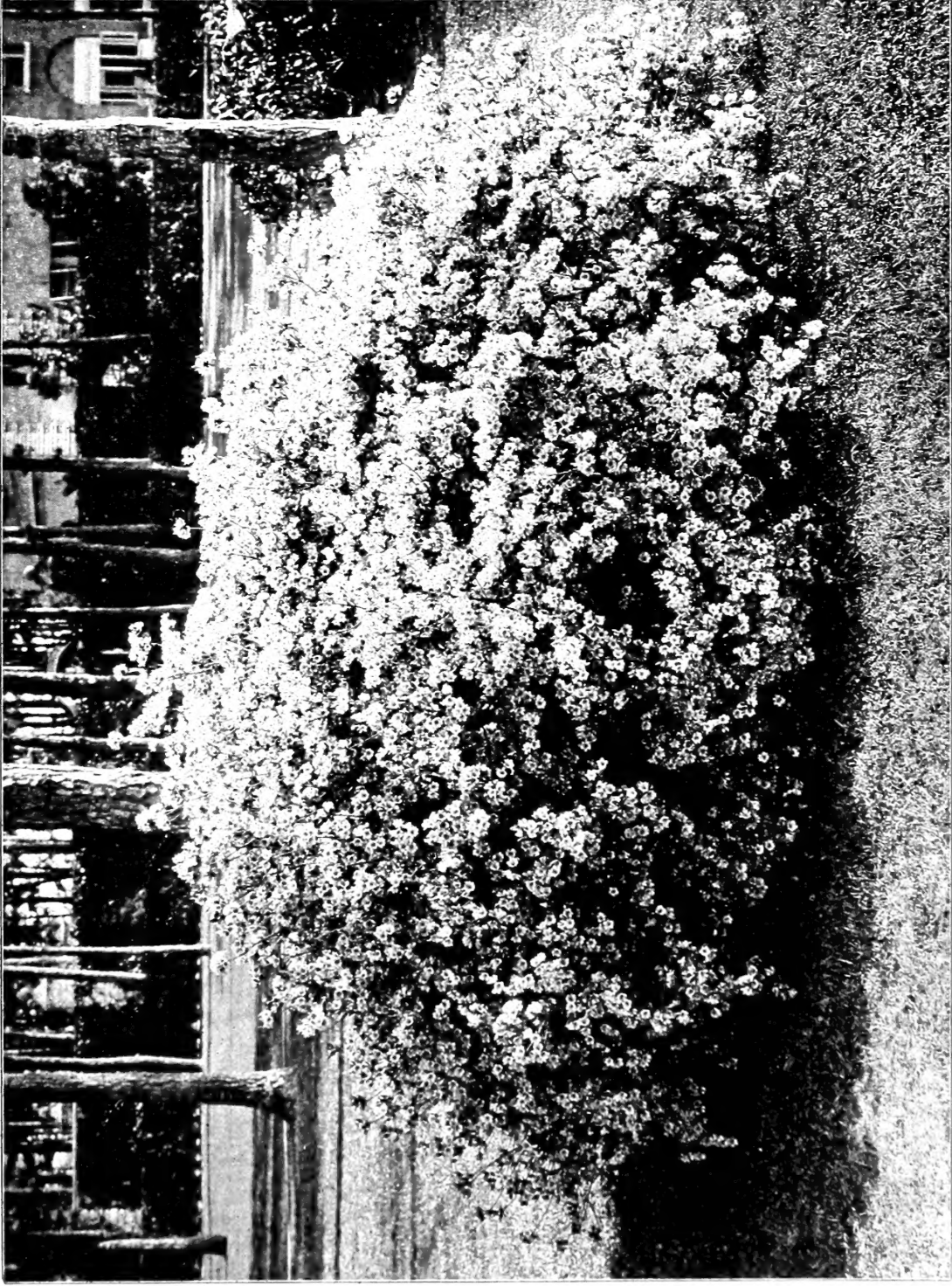
These haughty rivals of the rose, competing for the public's favor with claims which cannot be ignored, are destined to become the feature of every garden. But be wise; plant them in the fall.

An excellent assortment is ours; yet the number of varieties is not very large for the reason that we offer only those of sterling merit. Unworthy kinds, even if they did have pretty names, have been rejected. Ask for our carefully selected list.

Good plants they are, fine thrifty stock, and so worthy of notice that they must feel ashamed of the trifling price we ask for them: 25c. each. Extra strong clumps at 35c. and 50c. Tree Pæonies, too, a splendid lot at 75c. each.



The overhanging Polygonum makes beautiful a stone wall which otherwise might have appeared out of place. The rapid growth of this plant adapts it for creating such effects promptly. Along the edge of the wall the red berried Strawberry (Symphoricarpos vulgaris) is used to an advantage. Pretty full effects are also furnished by the Japanese Barberry (Thunbergii); and the White Flowering Dogwood makes a spring display that is a source of delight.



AN UNCOMMON HEDGE PLANT

Could anything be more striking than the uncommon Evergreen Azalea (Azalea amoena) when in full bloom? Equally worthy of note is the pretty foliage, the leaves being small, oval, of a rich green color, which changes on the approach of winter to a dark tint. For making a dwarf ornamental hedge it is useful. The pot-grown stock we offer is strong and thrifty and especially reasonable in price.

Directions to Correspondents

Shipping Season.—Our nurseries are favorably located, and in the spring we are usually able to commence general shipping about the 15th of March, the season rarely closing until the 10th or 15th of May. All winter, at intervals, we ship South and to the Southern Pacific States. Our method of growing many vines, some evergreens and certain other hardy plants in pots enables us to do a large amount of shipping throughout the summer, also.

Early Orders.—Much time can be saved in the busy shipping seasons if customers would prepare and forward their orders early. For spring, orders should be in as early in April as possible, or before; and for fall September is an excellent time. Every attention, however, will be accorded those sending their orders at any other time.

Fall Planting.—Very few plants but can be planted, with just as good chances for success, in the fall as in spring, and there is less hurry and consequently more satisfaction, usually, with the orders filled at that time. Early fall, commencing about September 15th, we consider an especially desirable time.

Telephone.—Our office is connected with the LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES.

Visitors.—We welcome inspection of our stock. Trains run at short intervals from 12th and Market Sts. to Walnut Lane Station; and from Broad and Market Sts. to Carpenter Station. Cabs can be had at either station if desired. The 8th Street and Germantown Ave. electric cars come within three squares of our nurseries. Leave cars at East Phil-Ellena Street (Pelham), Germantown.

Selected Stock.—Advanced rates, according to value of stock chosen, will be charged for goods selected at the nurseries, or for special selections ordered by mail.

Boxes and Packing will be charged for; but only a sufficient sum to cover the cost of time and material consumed. Our packing is done in the very best manner, and by our method large trees can be shipped in bales to long distances in perfect safety. We advise boxes, however, wherever possible. When no packing directions accompany the order, we use our own judgment in the matter.

Prices.—The prices contained herein are the lowest we offer. Five or twenty-five plants of any one sort sold at the ten and hundred rates respectively. When more than two hundred and fifty plants of any one sort are required, a special rate may frequently be had on inquiry.

Guarantee.—We agree to furnish first-class, thrifty and healthy stock in every case. If there should be cause for complaint, we must be notified immediately after receipt and examination of goods.

Shipping.—For small orders, shipment by Express is preferable—but for long distances freight is quite as good. It must be remembered that freights are very slow, and ample time must be allowed us when shipping goods in this way.

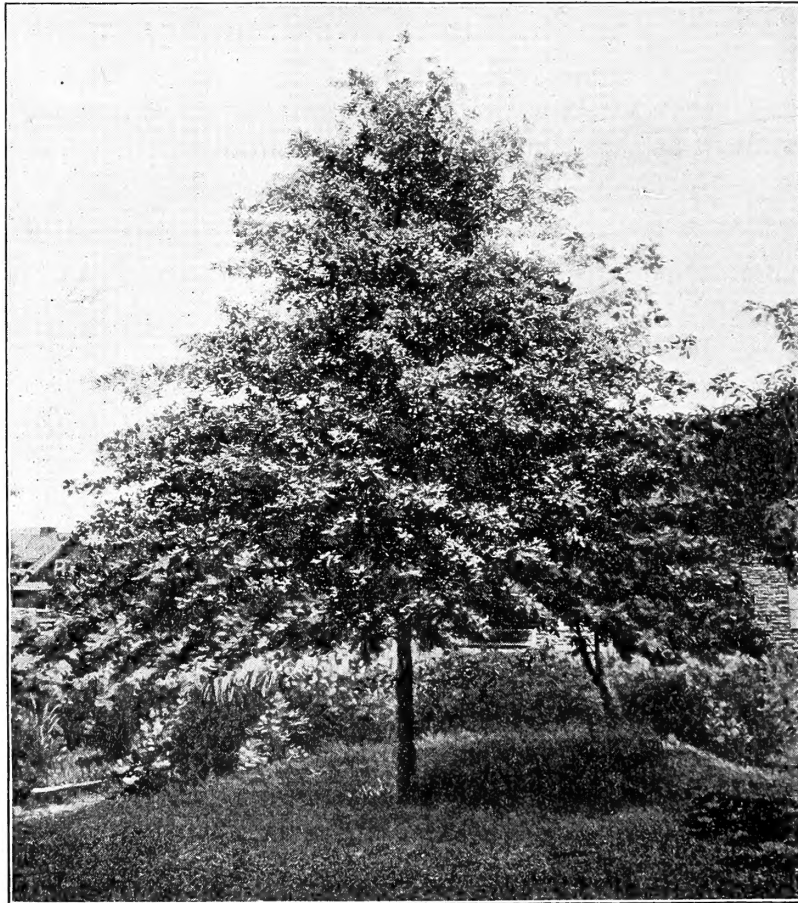
Terms.—Our confidence in the quality and satisfaction-giving properties of our stock is so great that we are inclined to be liberal in regard to the terms of payment. While we much prefer cash with order from persons who have not before dealt with us and who have no commercial rating, we are willing to wait for remittance until the plants have been received and examined. We offer no private commissions or rebates of any kind, so every customer can be sure of fair dealing.

Remittances should be made payable to the order of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., by P. O. Money Order, payable at Philadelphia, or by drafts or checks on Philadelphia or New York banks, or by registered letter. Postage stamps accepted for small amounts.

No Substitutions are made without permission. It is a wise provision on the part of our patrons to name possible substitutes when mailing orders.

Advantages of Fall Planting

For the general run of nursery stock fall planting has some points of superiority over spring. Magnolia and Tulip trees are two of the most prominent exceptions to this statement. Local conditions, such as great exposure, have some bearing upon the matter, but these can be offset by taking up the planting early, and by paying close attention to mulching and to protection. Read carefully the chapter on "Hints on Tree Planting and Pruning" and send for our free pamphlet, "Winter Protection of Trees, Shrubs and Hardy Perennials."



*Naturally a shapely tree, the Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*) appeals strongly to every lover of beauty of outline. Many desirable qualities make it an ideal tree for street, avenue or lawn planting. Sweeping slightly toward the ground, its symmetrical branches make a picture which attracts everyone. Of virtues it has many, of which may be mentioned rapidity of growth, freedom from disease and insect pests, and good foliage.*

The fall season for planting allows of plenty of time in which to do the work. In most cases the ground is yet warm and its plentitude of moisture induces an abundance of fibers to spring from the roots of the newly planted tree or shrub, and it becomes well established before winter sets in. When spring arrives such a plant is ready to start into growth, and very often shows but little that it was recently moved.

Early in September we usually start our planting. On account of the exceptionally fine and long growing season this year we will not commence until October, thus allowing the wood to fully ripen. Do not wait until the leaves color and fall. Long before this¹ period their function is completed.

The Plant Buyer's Profit

When purchasing plants, or anything else, the buyer wants to secure the greatest return for his money. This is natural.

Strange but true is the fact that first cost of nursery stock is hardly the most important feature. Of far greater consideration is the proportion of value received to the amount of money expended.

Too often price is the only guide used to determine the placing of an order. In many—yes, very many—cases this has been found to be an error which has caused both a loss of time and disappointment.

Quality and satisfaction go hand in hand. Quality is an essential element. It runs deeper than the surface, and by many it is not detected by a superficial examination. The test of time is the only true and infallible one for locating it in nursery stock; and for this reason it does not pay to experiment with plants of doubtful value. The most pleasing purchase will surely be the one in which the best obtainable are secured and the right price paid for them.

Unalloyed satisfaction counts for more than the saving of a few cents. Prompt and pleasing results are of greatest consequence. Think of a tree or hardy plant as a lifelong investment, divide the extra cost of a good one by the number of years you or your family expect to enjoy it and how trifling the difference in cost does become. The principles of real economy are understood by those who follow these suggestions.

We admit that our prices in some cases may appear high. Figures alone should not be compared. Do us justice and take the quality that governs the prices into consideration.

It is our endeavor to grow stock of the highest grade. We strive to produce plants that are in the finest condition for transplanting. Our efforts have been successful. No expense is spared to have every specimen in the best state of health and full of vigor. To do this costs more, but it is money well spent. Not only do we aim to produce a superior quality but we take extra care in digging and packing and shipping, so that the customer shall receive his order in splendid condition.

Our acreage is extensive and varied enough to grow an immense assortment in the way to best suit each individual variety. Nearly 300 acres of land adapted for our purpose are utilized for the exclusive use of hardy ornamentals. We make a specialty of this class and devote our entire time and attention to it. By this specializing we are enabled to closer study the conditions pertaining to our business and also to better the interests of our customers who are located all over the world.

For years it has been our policy to offer plants of sterling worth only. Glance through our list and notice the absence of novelties which are too often of doubtful value. Varieties that cannot stand the test of time and the hardships of growing and giving satisfaction in the majority of cases and under uncongenial conditions can find no place in our establishment.

Perhaps during the season of 1904-5, if our stock is large enough to warrant it, we will introduce one of the greatest novelties the horticultural world has ever seen. We have been working on it for about four years, perfecting this new race. For a while yet we prefer to say little of the wonderful plant for brightening up the dull end of summer, as orders from persons who managed to see the plant in flower would already take all our available stock.

Our New System of Prices

Look for the schedule of rates at the heading of each department of the price list

A great time-saving innovation is our new system of uniform prices. The purchase of nursery stock is by it made more convenient than before.

After each plant which we can offer is given a list of the most suitable sizes we have in stock. Frequently other grades or heights could be offered, though not in sufficient quantity to warrant cataloguing them. Each of the grades is covered by the price given at the beginning of the list. In but a very few cases, excepting in evergreens, which are priced individually, are there any exceptions, and these are noted in the same place the grades are indicated.



The good, old-fashioned Pearl Bush, or Exochorda—how dear it is to all lovers of beautiful shrubs. Yet, for all of its good points, its pretty flowers and foliage, its shapeliness of form, it is not so largely planted as it deserves. The fine big plants we offer were magnificent sights when covered with great masses of large pure white flowers about the middle of May.

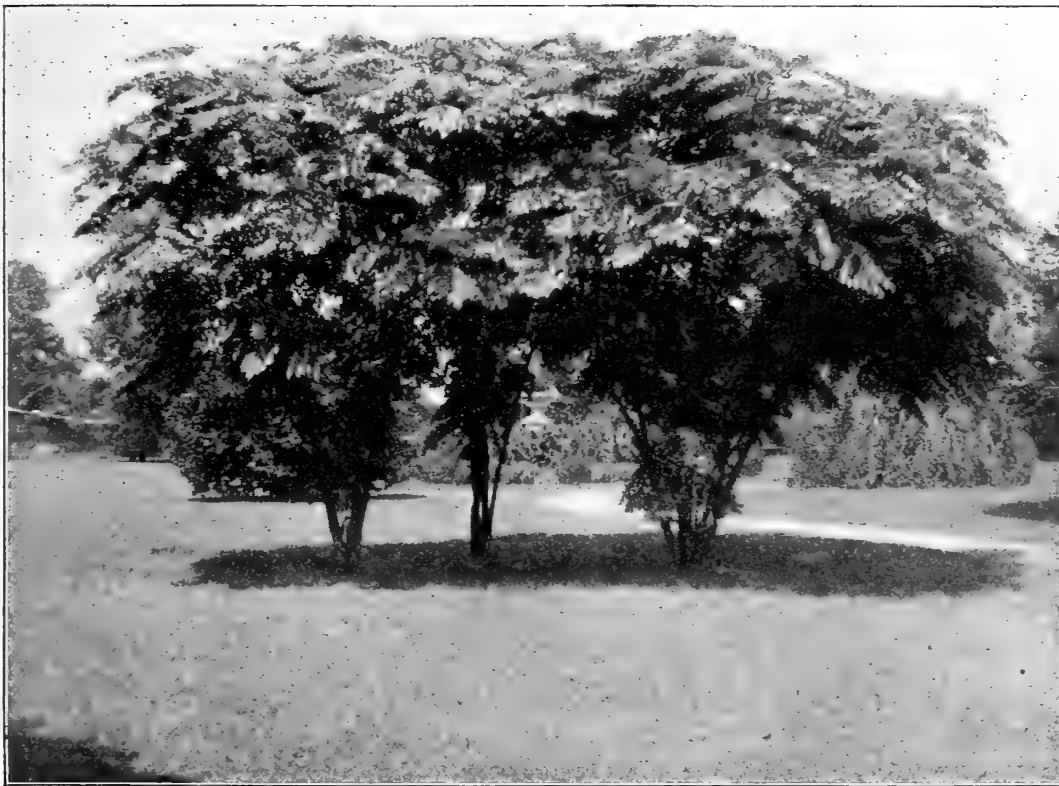
Take 25 trees in any assortment and the benefit of the price per 100 is given. Order five shrubs assorted and they will be charged at the low rate quoted for 10. Twenty-five will be sold at the 100 rate. This applies also to vines, evergreens and herbaceous plants, though all the quantity must be taken from one department. Assorted grades may be purchased, but we would not sell 10 shrubs, 10 vines and five perennials and give the advantage of the 100 rate on the lot.

When quality is of some consideration and the results which depend upon it are of importance, then our prices will be found reasonable. Our figures represent actual values and are as low as good stock can be offered.

Bear in mind that we usually have in stock some few rare plants or ones of extra size that are not noted in this list. The demand for these is likely to exceed the limited supply, so there is no necessity for cataloguing them. Ask for anything desired which is not in this list.

Practical Suggestions for Artistically Ornamenting the Home Grounds

We have sympathy for the buyer who is thrown into confusion by a huge catalogue listing thousands of kinds of plants as ours does—he feels precisely like the average man who is called upon to do his wife's shopping. But we are regularly beating down questions of doubt in our business by open methods of education. Our descriptive catalogues of the past were original text-books of value incalculable and have revolutionized methods of approaching the buyer.



Uncommon, both in appearance and habit, the Aralia spinosa, or Hercules Club, deserves a more general distribution. Use it as a specimen, though the group planting illustrated is often preferable. In August it produces huge panicles of white flowers, thus making a display at a season when bloom is scarce. The seeds that follow are also ornamental.

The present catalogue, while bare of descriptions, is peculiarly fitted to meet the needs of the season's trade, and we intend to devote ourselves most assiduously to helping our customers procure the best stock most suited to their taste and to local requirements. Our information is based on a half-century experience in practical and scientific horticulture, and it but gratifies our pride to have reliance placed on our knowledge and judgment, while our sense of responsibility is sure to protect our patrons' interest in every phase of our transactions.

The opportunity to throw out a little aid right here is eminent and will not be passed by. You want a lawn specimen—something uncommon and striking yet decidedly handsome. Try the Hercules Club (*Aralia spinosa*). Its short thorns make one uncomfortable if he stumble over it on a dark night, but apart from that drawback, its foliage and flower seen on a roomy

lawn form one of the most beautiful objects among plants. Locate it where the eye will look upon it from above rather than below; use it alone, or effectively in border masses.

Beautiful flowering trees are not numerous, yet much sought after. Our native Yellow Wood (*Cladrastis*) can hardly be surpassed in beauty of flower and foliage. Young specimens are rather awkward in form of growth, but later round out beautifully. Don't crowd this beautiful tree; set it out for everyone's admiration.

Golden-leaved trees do not please everyone; solid colors are generally preferred. But there are some exceptions, like gold dollars, that are always acceptable to the most critical. We consider the Golden-leaved Hop Tree (*Ptelea*) one of the exceptions—and with reason. There is nothing sickly about the color of these leaves. Growth continues late, new leaves constantly form and the good appearance does not wane till the leaves wither in the fall. As a small tree of spreading habit it is suitable for any large lawn.

We have at last a fair number of a new and very rare flowering tree—*Styrax Obassia*—which we recently brought to public notice. It will prove a treasure on any lawn, large or small; no fear of its failing to suit any lawn position.

The question of suitable street and avenue trees often arises. Obstacles of poor soil, bad light and atmosphere are ever present. When doubts arise, it is safe to rest on these well known trees: Ashes, oaks, elms, oriental buttonwood and the rarer ginkgo. They rarely fail if given the average good attention. We could say more about the good qualities of these trees, how useful the oaks are for every purpose and what a unique tree the Japanese Ginkgo is. We could enlarge on the oaks and point out the sturdy character of the bicolor, the odd but beautiful narrow leaves of *Phellos* and the chestnut-like leaves of *Prinus*. Such trees never bring the possessor any regret, but increase yearly in beauty and permanency.

A so-called weeping tree will often occupy a critical position better than something with graceful outlines. For such places the Pekinensis Lilac, yellow and green-barked Weeping Ash, the Weeping Beech and Wales Weeping Spruce are all very suitable.

Plant an American Judas tree in that corner of your lawn which you want to round off. Its red flowers on leafless stems in early spring will show brightly as seen from the house and other distant points. In connection with it, to form a bed or undulating border, you can use various *Viburnums*, which will be beautiful in flower and scarlet fruit, *Weigelas*, *Deutzias*, *Spiræas*, *Hydrangeas*, *Hypericums*, etc. In another corner plant the beautiful Silver Bell (*Halesia tetraptera*), or the Rothomagensis Lilac. Somewhere along the length of such a border plant the stag-horn Sumach (*Rhus typhina*) to get beautiful foliage effect; and in any mid-foreground the Shining Sumach (*Copallina*). Use the Red Snowberry, or some of the dwarf *Spiræas* to edge such borders with, for charming effects. *Styrax Japonica* is another choice plant of medium growth suitable for a position in the rear of such plantings. Its profusion of flowers is most beautiful and makes the plant much sought for; and it is quite rare.

In the general use of shrubs many desirable plants are frequently overlooked. Among such are the *Andromedas*, with their pretty bell-shaped flowers, and suitable, too, for somewhat shaded places; the *Baccharis*, a native plant of coast regions; Sweet Pepper Bush; *Daphne Mezereum*, a very early spring flowering shrub, sweet-scented and rather uncommon; the *Hydrangea paniculata* (not *grandiflora*), and the early flowering variety; *Rhodotypos*; the Prairie Rose (*setigera*), a very charming wild rose of semi-bush form; and the evergreen *Azalea* (*amœna*). This beautiful *Azalea amœna* deserves a chapter entirely to its praise, but we will

abstain from taxing the reader's interest. Use it as a dwarf hedge for edging beds of plants, solitary specimens, in solid beds, or for brightening up groups of other shrubs. Our potted plants are full of the livening qualities that have brought them into great prominence.

The rarity of the white-flowered Wistaria, and its pure simplicity in color, make it worthy of more frequent use. It looks best where it may clamber informally over a tree, a doorway or summer house. A charming effect is produced where the slender twining stems and pendent flowers may fall gracefully over an archway.

The Matrimony Vine (*Lycium*) may repel some by its name, but it is really very attractive. It is not clinging nor climbing, but simply rampant. Fasten it to a wall or on a trellis.

A pleasing use of *Clematis paniculata* is to plant a post substantially and allow the vine to run over it. Locate several of them as path markers in the flower and vegetable gardens. The Trumpet Creeper and many other flowering vines may be similarly grown.

Hardy evergreens are eagerly inquired for—the kind that give no trouble. Try the Chinese Arbor-vitæ, especially the pretty golden *Biota elegantissima*; Douglas Golden Juniper, a dwarf spreading plant; the blue Cypress; and an assortment of the choicer Arbor-vitæ, such as George Peabody (golden), Hoveyi and pumila (dwarf and globular), and *Vervæneana*. The Douglas Fir is a graceful, large-growing evergreen, and Nordmann's Fir, a beautiful rich green, useful plant. The Arbor-vitæ are valuable singly, in groups, or for bedding purposes. The Columnar Peabody and *Elegantissima* are good corner posts and adaptable for cemetery planting. The others always use in specimen planting.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials, while being used in plantings of shrubbery and formal gardening, are treated very seriously in another chapter, and we will reluctantly eliminate them from this discussion.



The California Privet makes a very pretty hedge and one which is not difficult to keep in good shape. The one illustrated, together with the Pin Oak on the left and the Babylonian Weeping Willow on the right, does much to make an attractive picture. In order to get results within the shortest time possible it is advisable to secure the transplanted stock we list. This can be depended upon to make a highly satisfactory and prompt effect. All our plants are in excellent condition. Even the cheapest grade when cut close to the ground after planting will make a good hedge and one bushy from the ground up.

The Way to Improve Your Property

An ambition to own a pretty home and to have the grounds surrounding it attractive in every way is indeed a most worthy one. The longing for a property which satisfies the artistic sense and yet is thoroughly practical is strong—and naturally so.

Usually every effort is made to have the house all that could be desired. It represents the architect's ability and the builder's skill. It must be a good investment for every dollar spent on it. Yet with all this thought and care much of its beauty may be lost or perhaps nullified by a poor arrangement of the surrounding grounds, by inartistic planting, improper grading or misplaced roads and drives.



A good rock garden is always a source of delight and inspiration. One is not hard to make and to keep. The expense also is moderate. Designing and making these gardens are some of the features of our Landscape Department, which also plans formal and hardy perennial gardens.

These details, however trifling they may seem at first thought, are really of greatest consequence. If their importance was more generally understood, fewer places would be uninteresting because of the lack of knowledge of principles that make or mar the effect of a country or suburban home. Often we hear a saying like this, "Something seems lacking in my property and yet I cannot tell just what it is." The mistake is there; it makes itself apparent and yet nine out of ten persons cannot define the reasons impelling them to think that something is in defiance of the laws of art and utility.

The object is to get out of your grounds all of the good that is possible and to show the house to its greatest advantage. The desire is to bring out all the fine qualities of the building as well as its surroundings; and our Landscape Department is especially well qualified to render this service.

This Landscape Department of ours is independent of our nursery business. It is under the management of Mr. J. Franklin Meehan, who is aided by a staff of assistants, each trained as a specialist in his division of the work.

The manager devotes his entire time to the interests of his department, and its success and growth has been remarkably encouraging. Large and small operations have been undertaken to the great satisfaction of our clients in all sections east of the Mississippi. The small places have the same care and attention to details given them as the larger ones. We can improve new properties and remodel old ones.

The scope of our work is broad. It embraces every possible branch of a rather intricate and little understood profession. We are prepared to make practical plans covering every detail, such as grading, draining, roadmaking, planting, proper location of buildings, etc. The designing of hardy perennial or "Old-fashioned Gardens," of formal gardens, and of special effects are made leading features. We are prepared to be called into consultation upon any landscape matter and to give verbal advice or to make formal written reports.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the value of a practical plan for any work involving some thought and consideration in order that the best results may be secured. Very often the investment in one will save money and time, besides assuring the satisfaction of having the work done right at the first. Our plans outline the work as it should be done to secure the proper effect and by their use the usual *many* costly mistakes may be avoided and the owner spared the consequent trouble and annoyance. They contain the results of our experience and study and can be carried into execution all at once or a little at a time by any intelligent person. When the work as outlined is completed the effect is all that could be desired. We can send experienced men to all sections to carry them into execution.

In all cases our charges will be found moderate and not out of proportion to the value of the service rendered. We will be glad to go deeper into details and to give specific information on any subject pertaining to this department and its workings.

Pleasing our Distant Customers

We are able to serve to an advantage customers located as far off as San Francisco and to give them as much satisfaction as if they were neighbors and came in person to make inquiries and select stock.

A combination of excellent shipping facilities, of care in digging, packing and shipping, tends to remove the usual obstacles that distance presents. More attention is given to packing our plants than is customary, and in consequence our stock is able to successfully stand long journeys and arrive at its destination in almost perfect condition.

The mails make neighbors of us all. Every order or inquiry is treated separately. It is given thorough consideration and receives as much attention as if it was the only one we had on hand. We realize that it represents a person and that the matter is of the utmost importance to him; and it is handled accordingly. Individual attention both in the office and in the nursery has done much to increase our mail order trade, so that we know the greater portion of our customers only through the letters they write. Our interest does not end with the filling of an order.
We ship all over the world.

A Splendid Grass Mixture

A rare combination of highest quality grass seeds is known as Meehans' Peerless Grass Mixture. It is not an ordinary one in any way.

This mixture has been thoroughly tested and has given results of a most pleasing nature in all cases. It is one well calculated to make a beautiful lawn. We have used it on large and



To-day the Platanus Orientalis, or Oriental Plane, or Sycamore, is one of the most largely planted of trees. It is of shapely habit and grows very rapidly. In time it makes a tree of great proportions and one of which a person could well feel proud.

small operations of our Landscape Department in various sections and the effect created has uniformly been satisfactory.

Sow three to five bushels to an acre. Our bushel contains 20 lbs. and is worth \$4.50. We offer five bushels at \$4.25; 10 at \$4.00; and 25 at \$3.75.

Small quantities at 35c. per lb., postpaid. For a mixture of such quality and value these rates are very reasonable.

We offer all grass seeds at regular market rates.

Useful Books

Our Book Department has some unique qualifications for wide recognition. It does not offer a great long "hit-or-miss" list of books, but only those that stand at the head of their class and cover special features thoroughly. In most instances we prefer to learn what subjects our correspondents desire to be informed upon and then we make recommendations to fit that particular case. We have a complete collection of nature and horticultural works of all kinds, covering all branches, and are pleased to give suggestions in regard to those best suited for any specific purpose. We are fairly well posted on other classes of books as well and can furnish any yet in print at regular rates.

Books are sent postpaid upon receipt of price; postage is additional when cash does not accompany order.

The following nature books are written in such an interesting and entertaining style that they take the reader's mind to the green fields and shaded dells. Information regarding nature's treasures is given in such a pleasing way that useful lessons are learned involuntarily.

According to the Season.—It talks about the flowers in the order of their appearance in woods and fields. Contains 32 full-page illustrations from drawings in colors. Price, \$1.75 net.

How to Know the Wild Flowers.—Has 48 colored plates, and 110 full-page illustrations. President Roosevelt says, "I am delighted with it. It is so exactly the kind of a work needed that it is a wonder no one has written it before." \$2.00 net.

How to Know the Ferns.—150 full-page plates from photographs, and 128 text drawings. \$1.50 net.

Art Out of Doors.—A good work on landscape gardening principles. "Should be read by every one who has fifty feet of ground to beautify." Full of suggestions. \$1.50.

This list that is given below is made of books that are popular because they are both practical and comprehensive. An English work, a worthy companion of "Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening," is "Cassell's Dictionary of Practical Gardening." It is new and one of the finest we have ever seen. We think it is especially worthy of mention.

The Pruning Book.—Should be in the hands of every owner of a tree or shrub. Our great favorite. Very useful. The principles it teaches should be more generally known. 545 pages, 331 illustrations. \$1.50.

The Spraying of Plants.—A complete account of the history, principles and practice of the application of liquids and powders to plants for the purpose of destroying insects and fungi. 399 pages, 92 illustrations, \$1.00.

The Principles of Fruit-Growing.—Complete, up-to-date. 516 pages, 120 illustrations. \$1.25.

Fertilizers.—The source, character and composition of natural, home-made and manufactured fertilizers, and suggestions for their use for different crops and conditions. 335 pages. \$1.00.

The Principles of Vegetable Gardening.—Complete, new and useful. 456 pages, 144 illustrations. \$1.25.

The Forcing Book.—A manual of the cultivation of vegetables in glass houses. 238 pages, 88 illustrations. \$1.00.

Garden-Making.—Suggestions for the utilizing of home grounds. Exceedingly popular. The book is one to educate, instruct and inspire the reader. Useful alike to the owner of the small suburban garden plot and to the owner of a place in the country. Full of helpful hints. 417 pages, 265 illustrations. \$1.00.

The Practical Garden Book.—Containing the simplest directions for the growing of the commonest things about the house and garden. 250 pages, many useful marginal cuts. \$1.00.

The Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture.—A wonderful work that should be in the possession of every plant lover. It is complete, contains over 2,000 pages, and the same number of original engravings. Ask for detailed information. In 4 volumes at \$5.00 per volume.

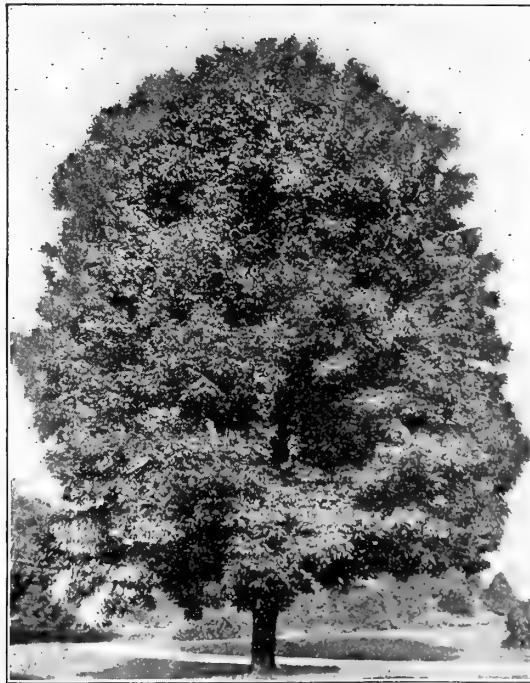
Cassell's Dictionary of Practical Gardening—An illustrated encyclopedia of practical horticulture for all classes. The leading idea has been to choose from the hundreds of thousands of plants in cultivation all that are worthy of being grown and to tell everything about them that the cultivator is likely to want to know. Contains 20 superb colored plates and upwards of 1,000 illustrations from photographs taken direct from nature. Complete in two volumes, half-leather, gilt top. \$10.00 for the set.

We can send circulars describing any of the books listed.

Do you Need a Gardener?

Allow us to help to secure the kind of a man who will best serve your interests and enable you to obtain the greatest amount of pleasure from the country home. Upon the gardener's ability, energy and interest depends the degree of satisfaction the owner will receive from his garden, grounds and greenhouses.

Feel free to write us in full in regard to such matters whether a customer or not. Go into details. Tell us all about the kind of a man you want, what you will require of him and the compensation he will receive. State your preferences, and we will give the matter the most thorough consideration and suggest persons who are best qualified by experience and training to meet your desires.



Why is not the American Ash given more attention? It deserves great popularity. It attracts one by its foliage and good habit of growth. When given time and allowed a chance to develop it makes a magnificent specimen. As a street tree it is remarkably satisfactory.

The gardeners we recommend are of the better class, both in regard to character and ability. The majority are still in positions, but desire to change for good reasons.

It is our policy to make recommendation strictly upon merit. We do not have pet men, we are under obligations to none, and we do not suggest gardeners in the order their applications were received. The prospective employer's interests are always kept in mind.

We keep systematic records of gardeners in all sections of this country, giving the matter more thorough attention than is customary. Often we can impart information that can be obtained from no other source.

No charges whatever are made for this service, either to the gardener or employer.

Gardeners, even if they have never before written us, are cordially invited to take advantage of our facilities for helping them to positions. Their records must be able to stand a close investigation.

Good Magazines

We receive subscriptions for all the horticultural magazines as well as other publications. There is an advantage in ordering through us—one payment is all that is required ; it is not necessary to make out several checks as would be the case when dealing direct with each publisher.

Several good horticultural magazines are especially recommended. They stand at the head of their class in this country.

American Gardening.—Under new and energetic management. A live journal in every way. Up to date and practical. Of vital interest to every amateur as well as professional gardener. Full of helpful hints and timely suggestions of value. Far from technical in the advice it gives, the information cannot help be of service. Illustrated. \$1.50 per year.

Country Life in America.—A most beautiful and valuable work of great character. Magnificent illustrations and articles of wonderful interest are contained in extravagant abundance. It is a work of art that is so interesting in its teachings as to appeal to every true lover of nature. \$3.00 per year.

We make a special clubbing offer on these two magazines. For \$4.00, cash in advance, we will send both for one year.



For making winter effects the Red twigged Dogwood (Cornus alba) is especially useful. The branches in winter take on a brilliant red color, and with a background of snow or even when the season is not dreary, this plant brightens the landscape greatly. Its flowers are attractive and foliage excellent.

Hints on Tree Planting and Pruning

Considering that we send out many hundreds of thousands of plants every season, complaints of losses of stock are remarkably few. As this no doubt comes from our hints on planting and pruning, as well as on account of good stock supplied, we are encouraged to continue the hints.

Probably the loss of the larger number of trees which die after transplanting is due more to improper planting and neglect to prune sufficiently than any other cause.

When trees are received they should be "heeled in" in order to keep the roots moist and free from open air. "Heeling in" is putting the roots temporarily in the ground and covering with a thick layer of soil. The trees are "heeled in" closely, so that a great many can be put in a small space. Care must be taken to pack the earth closely against all the roots to exclude air spaces.

Trees properly "heeled in" will keep for several weeks, or even longer. If the ground be prepared in advance, a small number of trees arriving in a box may often be taken out one by one, and planted at once, provided care be used that as taken out the roots of the remainder are not exposed to the air.

Should the contents of a box or bale become frozen in transit, no injury will occur if the box or bale be placed unopened in a dark cellar or other dark place, where the temperature is but a few degrees above freezing, there to remain until thawed out.

Planting.—Successful planting depends a great deal on the situation. While a tree will stand almost any amount of moisture, under certain conditions, it cannot exist if water remains about the roots,—good drainage must be had.

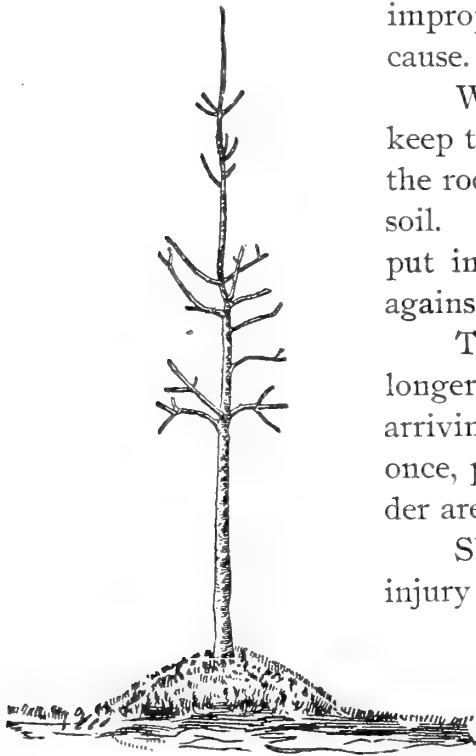


Fig. 1.—Tree planted in a mound where proper drainage cannot be secured in the subsoil.

Water will not pass through clay soil, and where the soil is such, a hole should be dug sufficiently deep to pass through the clay to the strata below. Where the clay is too deep for this, other means of drainage must be provided, either by stone drains (tile drains will soon choke up with roots) or by digging very large holes, three or four feet deep, and as wide or wider, and the bottom filled with broken stone or ashes.

Another method of planting in soil of this character is to loosen the soil for a foot or so deep, but to not dig a hole. Place the tree on the top of the ground and fill up around it with good soil. This will set the tree in a mound. (See Fig. 1.)

Always dig a larger hole than the roots require, even if it is not filled in with new soil, as it is essential that the ground should be loosened up to provide for good drainage, fresh air and plenty of moisture. Loose ground absorbs moisture much quicker than when it is undisturbed. For an ordinary sized tree, say ten to twelve feet in height and one and one-half to two inches in diameter, the hole should be made at least three feet in diameter and two feet deep.

Should the character of the soil be in question, cart it away and fill in with fresh. The top soil of a meadow, mixed with a fourth well-rotted manure, is good.

Cut off broken roots smoothly. Fresh fibres come from the cut surfaces.

Set the tree in the hole to about the same depth, or a very little deeper than it was in the nursery; the discoloration above the roots will indicate the point. Fill in about the roots slowly, being careful should the tree have a great number of fibrous roots to work the earth well in among them and under the butt of the tree. Fine soil free from large stones or clods of earth should be used for this.

Take a good stout rammer and pack the earth in as tightly as possible as it is gradually filled in about the tree. If filled in too fast it cannot be packed tight enough. The object is to press the earth as close to the roots as possible, so that there will be no air between them and the soil, and enable the roots to take moisture from it readily. There is no danger of packing the soil too hard. Air which naturally penetrates the soil down to the roots is essential; but air spaces or small cavities about the roots, where air will become confined, must be avoided.

Pruning.—This is an essential feature, yet frequently overlooked. A vigorous tree has enough roots to supply it with all the sap it needs; but when transplanted it is unable to draw moisture until new rootlets are made and it again becomes established. All this time the branches and leaves are drawing on what sap there is in the tree, and when this becomes exhausted, if new roots have not yet grown, the tree dies.

In cutting a branch, take it off smoothly close to the main branch, or near a bud. Leave no stumps.

All trees need more or less pruning; how much depends on the tree to be pruned. A maple, poplar, birch or elm will do with very little if the wood be well ripened; an oak, beech, chestnut, walnut or ash requires severe cutting. If well furnished with roots and fibres, prune less than if there be but a few stout roots devoid of fibres. (See Fig. 2.)

In a general way, it may be said that hard-wooded trees require severe pruning, while those having a soft, sappy wood need but a light one. This does not always apply. The Pin Oak and the Swamp White Oak are hard-wooded, yet move as readily as maples, and without much pruning, though some may think it better to prune even these closely; while the Larch, a tree with soft wood, has but few roots, and is much the better for a close pruning.

Mulching.—This consists of putting a layer, at least three or four inches thick, of straw, hay or well rotted manure on the surface of the ground about the tree, covering the earth disturbed when the tree is planted.

Manure makes the best mulch, as it acts as a fertilizer as well,—the rains washing its substance down to the roots.

We advise mulching for both spring and fall planted trees and shrubs. It prevents the drying out of the soil and retains moisture during the summer, and in winter the frost does not penetrate as deep as otherwise.

More might be written on this subject; but we think what we have stated will be sufficient. In short, the vital points are,—*a large hole, good soil tightly packed about the roots, ample pruning and a good mulching.*

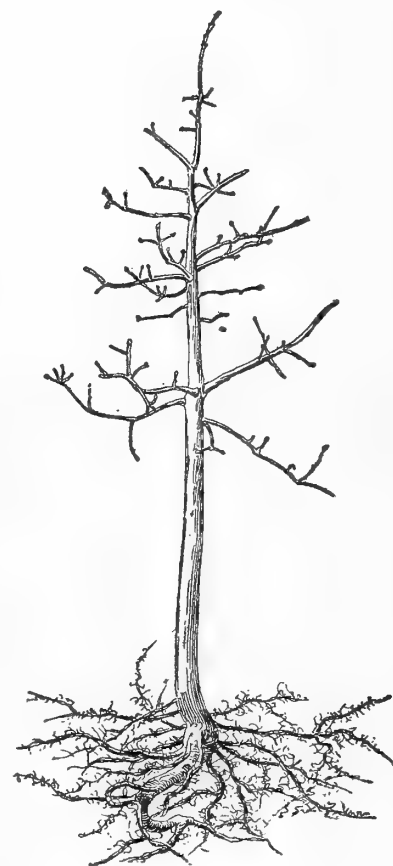


Fig. 2.—Showing proper pruning of freshly planted trees. Also the fibrous roots of the Pin Oak.

Watering.—Customers often ask us if trees should be watered at planting. In ordinary spring planting we rarely water. The soil is damp enough, and roots form and the tree becomes established before hot weather comes. In late spring planting it is often an advantage, helping the tree along in its struggle to become established. In early autumn watering is usually of great benefit if the soil be dry. In this condition it can be worked in nicely about the roots. A good soaking, before all the soil is filled in, then compacts it, and the moisture and heat of soil combined will cause new roots to start in a short time, assuring the life of the tree. Excessive moisture, however, is just as bad as excessive dryness, and many a tree has been killed by it. If needed, water well at planting, but not afterwards, unless a drought prevails, calling for water for all kinds of trees.

Pruning of Flowering Shrubs

It is now some years since we first pointed out that the winter pruning of certain shrubs destroyed the crop of flowers. It used to be the practice to shear off all shrubs while they were dormant. To prune away, in winter, the young wood from a Weigela, Deutzia, Mock Orange,

Lilac or Bush Honeysuckle, takes with it all the bloom of the following spring. But few shrubs may be severely cut in winter. The hardy Hydrangea, Clethra, Althæa, and some other shrubs like the Hypericum, form flower buds on young growth made the summer of the same year they bloom; nearly all other shrubs produce flowers on young growth made the season previous.

The proper system of pruning is one that will induce an abundance of young and vigorous wood, and this can only be accomplished by the trimming out of much of the two-year-old growth, cutting out the old shoots close to the ground, so that the new growth will push out from the root.

If the bush makes too strong and rank a growth, a moderate



Deutzia scabra—Unpruned.



Deutzia scabra—Properly pruned.

amount of pruning in winter will not lessen the bloom to any extent, especially as the extreme ends of the young wood do not flower. In fact, a slight cutting back of the last year's growth tends towards a bushier growth.

Late spring or early summer, as a shrub is out of flower, is an excellent time to prune it. Cut out enough of the shoots which have just flowered to encourage a supply of new ones, but do not cut all away, nor even the greater part of them, as the loss of a great part of its foliage at that season would be a serious check to it.

Hardy Deciduous Trees

This list shows the sizes we have in stock. In a number of cases other grades could be offered, but the ones mentioned are the most suitable. For a more complete description of varieties send for our magnificent book, "Hardy Trees and Plants." It is free.

We have departed from all customs by making a uniform price schedule. Except where otherwise noted, the prices will be as per the following list. Five trees in any assortment are sold at the 10 rate, and 25 at the 100 rate. Special selections will be charged strictly according to the value of the specimen secured. Every item is in the finest condition for transplanting.

Street trees, straight trunks, first branches 6 to 9 ft. above ground

Grades		Each	10	100
(1)	14-16 ft., 3-5 in. caliper	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$400.00
(2)	12-14 ft., 2½-3 in. "	3.00	30.00	250.00
(3)	9-12 ft., 2-2½ in. "	2.00	20.00	150.00
(4)	7-9 ft., 1-2 in. "	1.00	10.00	75.00

Lawn specimens, selected form and usually lower-branched, except where individually priced

Grade (1)	Grade (2)	Grade (3)	Grade (4)
\$6.00 each	\$4.00 each	\$3.00 each	\$1.00 each

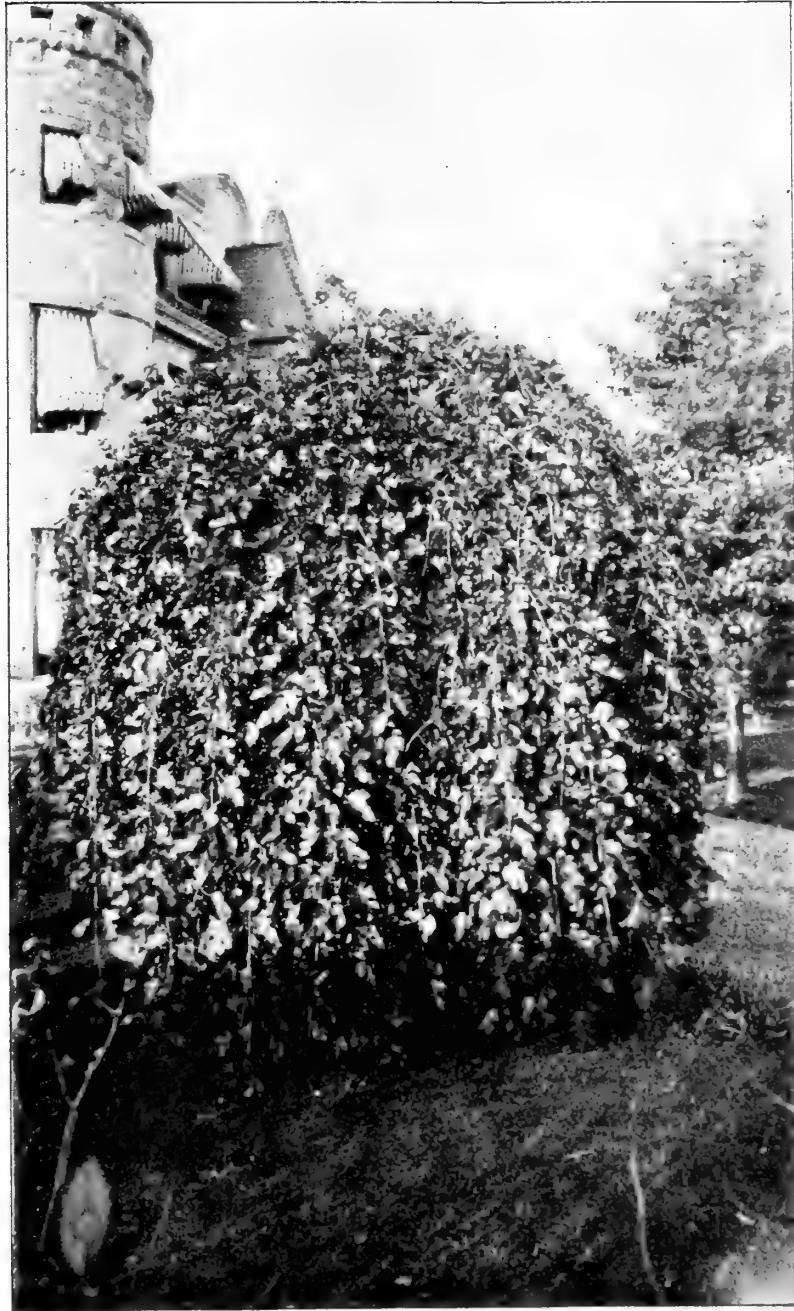
Seedlings and young saplings for experimental purposes

	Each	Three
1-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$0.50
2-4 ft.	.35	1.00

<i>Acer campestre</i> . Eng. Cork Maple	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	<i>Acer Pseudo-Platanus</i> . Sycamore Maple	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" <i>dasycarpum</i> . Silver Maple	2 to 4 ft.	9 to 12 ft.		7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
	7 to 9 ft.	12 to 14 ft.		12 to 14 ft.	14 to 16 ft.
" <i>var. Wierii</i> . Wier's Cut-leaf Silver Maple	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" <i>var. Douglasii</i> .	5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each	
	12 to 14 ft.		" <i>var. purpureum</i> . Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple	5 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each	
" <i>laetum (colchicum rubrum)</i> . Colchican Maple	5 ft., 75c. each		" <i>var. tricolor</i> .	3 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each	
	6 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each		" <i>rubrum</i> . Red Maple	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" <i>macrophyllum</i> . Oregon Maple	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	" <i>rufinerve</i> .	2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each	
" <i>obtusatum</i> .	2 to 4 ft.		" <i>saccharinum</i> . Sugar Maple	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" <i>platanoides</i> . Norway Maple	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.		7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
	12 to 14 ft.	14 to 16 ft.		12 to 14 ft.	14 to 16 ft.
" <i>var. globosa</i> . G'lobe Norway Maple	3 to 3½ ft., \$2.50 each		" <i>var. nigrum</i> .	7 to 9 ft.	
" <i>var. Reitenbachii</i> . Purple-leaved Norway Maple	7 to 9 ft.		" <i>spicatum</i> .	2 to 4 ft.	
" <i>var. Schwedleri</i> . Blood-leaved Norway Maple	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" <i>striatum</i> . Striped Maple	1 to 2 ft.	
	12 to 14 ft.		" <i>Tataricum</i> . Tartarian Maple	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
			" <i>var. Ginnale</i> .	2 to 4 ft.	
				4 to 5 ft. (bushy), \$1.00 each	

Acer Japonicum.	18 to 24 in. from 5 in. pots, \$1.50 each	Amygdalus Persica. Pink Flowering Peach	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; \$3.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100
“ var. <i>aconitifolium</i> .	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots, \$1.50 each	“ Persica. White Flowering Peach	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; \$3.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100
“ var. <i>ampelopsilobum</i> .	4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$3.50 each	Andromeda arborea. Sorrel Tree	1 to 2 ft. 18 to 24 in. trans., 50c. each
“ var. <i>cristatum</i> .	18 to 24 in., 4 in. pots, \$1.50 each	Aralia Japonica. Hercules Club	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each
“ var. <i>aureum</i> .	18 to 24 in., 6 in. pots, \$1.75 each	“ <i>spinosa. Hercules Club</i>	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.
“ var. <i>palmatum</i> .	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots, \$1.50 each	Ash. See Fraxinus.	
“ var. <i>polymorphum</i> .	2½ to 3 ft., from tubs, \$2.00 each 4 to 5 ft. (bushy), \$3.50 each	Ash-leaved Maple. See Negundo.	
“ var. <i>polymorphum atropurpureum</i> . Blood-leaved Japanese Maple	2 to 2½ ft., 5 in. pots, \$1.50 each; 3 ft. bushy specimens, \$5.00 each.	Asimina triloba. Papaw	2 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft., 75c. each
“ var. <i>polymorphum dissectum</i> . Cut-leaved Japanese Maple	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots, \$1.75 each; 2½ to 3 ft. specimens from tubs, \$2.50 each	Bechtel's Crab. See Pyrus.	
“ var. <i>polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum</i> . Purple Cut-leaved Japan Maple	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots, \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft. spec., \$5.00 each	Beech. See Fagus.	
“ var. <i>polymorphum pinnatifolium atropurpureum</i> .	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots, \$1.50 each	Betula alba. Eu. White Birch	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
“ var. <i>reticulatum</i> . Variegated-leaved Japanese Maple	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots, \$1.50 each; 2 to 2½ ft., 8 inch tubs, \$2.50 each	“ var. <i>fastigiata</i> . Upright-growing Birch	5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each
Aesculus glabra. American Horse Chestnut	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.	“ var. <i>laciniata pendula</i> . Cut-leaved Weeping Birch	6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each
“ Hippocastanum. European Horse Chestnut	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.	“ var. <i>purpurea</i> . Purple-leaved Birch	3 to 4 ft. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each
“ var. <i>alba plena</i> . Double White European Horse Chestnut	7 to 9 ft. 14 to 16 ft.	“ <i>costata</i> .	4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each
“ Lyonii .	2 to 4 ft. 9 to 12 ft.	“ <i>lenta</i> . Sweet Birch	1 to 2 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
“ <i>rubicunda</i> . Red-flowered Horse Chestnut	5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each	“ <i>lutea</i> . Yellow Birch	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
Ailanthus glandulosa. Tree of Heaven	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.	“ <i>papyracea</i> . Paper Birch	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.
“ var. <i>seed-bearing</i> . Tree of Heaven	9 to 12 ft. 12 to 14 ft.	“ <i>populifolia</i> . Poplar Birch	12 to 14 ft.
Alder. See Alnus.		“ <i>pumila</i> . Dwarf Birch	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.
Alnus glutinosa. European Alder	2 to 4 ft.	“ <i>rubra</i> . Red Birch	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
“ <i>incana</i> .	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.	“ <i>ulmifolia</i> .	4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each
“ <i>serrulata</i> .	2 to 4 ft.	Birch. See Betula.	
Amygdalus Persica. Crimson Flowering Peach	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; \$3.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100	Bird Cherry. See Cerasus.	
		Broussonetia papyrifera. Paper Mulberry	2 to 4 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
		“ Kaempferi. Japanese Paper Mulberry	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.
		Buckeye. See Pavia.	
		Carpinus Americana. American Hornbeam	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.
		“ Betulus. European Hornbeam	2 to 4 ft. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each
		Carya alba. Shellbark Hickory	1 to 2 ft.
		“ var. <i>soft-shelled</i> .	12 to 18 in., from pots, \$2.50 each
		“ <i>amara</i> . Bitternut	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.
		“ <i>aquatica</i> .	6 to 8 in., 25c. each
		“ <i>microcarpa</i> .	2 to 4 ft.
		“ <i>olivaeformis</i> . Pecan Nut	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.
		“ <i>porcina</i> . Pig Nut	1 to 2 ft.
		“ <i>sulcata</i> . Western Shellbark	2 to 4 ft.

<i>Carya tomentosa</i> . White Hickory	1 to 2 ft.		<i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i> . Yellow Wood	3 to 4 ft.	
<i>Castanea Americana</i> . American Sweet Chestnut	2 to 4 ft.			5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each	
" <i>Japonica</i> . Japan Chestnut	2 to 4 ft.		<i>Cornus florida</i> . American Dogwood	1 to 2 ft., 25c. ea.;	\$2.00 per 10; \$15 per 100
	5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each			2 to 3 ft., 35c. ea.;	2.50 per 10; 25 per 100
" <i>pumila</i> . Chinquapin Chestnut	2 to 4 ft.			3 to 4 ft., 50c. ea.;	4.00 per 10; 35 per 100
	3 ft. bushy, 50c. each			4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 ea.;	7.50 per 10; 50 per 100
" <i>vesca</i> . Spanish Chestnut	1 to 2 ft.		" <i>var. rubro</i> . Pink-flowered Am. Dogwood	2 to 3 ft., 75c. each;	\$6 per 10; \$50 per 100.
	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each			3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each;	\$12.50 per 10
	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.		" <i>var. pendula</i> . Weeping American Dogwood	3 to 3½ ft., 75c. each;	\$5 per 10; \$40 per 100
" <i>var. Numbo</i> .	5 to 7 ft. \$1.50 each				
" <i>var. Paragon</i> .	6 to 8 ft. \$1.50 each		<i>Cytisus Laburnum</i> .	2 to 4 ft. 5 to 7 ft.	\$1 each; \$7.50 per 10
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> . Eastern Catalpa	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.		<i>Deciduous Cypress</i> . See <i>Taxodium</i>		
" <i>var. aurea</i> . Golden Catalpa	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.		<i>Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus</i>	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.	
	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.		<i>Diospyros Virginiana</i> . Persimmon.	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.	
" <i>Bungei</i> . Globe-headed Catalpa	7 to 8 ft., 2yr. heads, \$1.50 each		" <i>var. improved fruiting</i> .	5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each	
	7 to 8 ft., 3yr. heads, \$2.50 each		<i>Dogwood</i> . See <i>Cornus</i> .		
" <i>var. nana</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		<i>Elm</i> . See <i>Ulmus</i> .		
" <i>Kaempferi</i> . Japanese Catalpa	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.		<i>Empress Tree</i> . See <i>Paulownia</i> .		
" <i>speciosa</i> . Western Catalpa	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.		<i>Fagus ferruginea</i> . American Beech	4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each	
	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.			5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each	
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> . Nettle Tree	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.		" <i>sylvatica</i> . English Beech	4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each	
" <i>pumila</i> . Dwarf Nettle Tree	3 to 4 ft.			7 to 9 ft., \$2.50 each	
" <i>Sinensis</i> . Chinese Nettle Tree	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.		" <i>var. asplenifolia</i> . Fern-leaved Beech	2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each	
<i>Cerasus Avium plena</i> . Double fl. Cherry	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each		" <i>var. heterophylla</i> . Cut-leaved Beech	4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each	
" <i>Padus</i> . European Bird Cherry	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.		" <i>var. pendula</i> . Weeping Beech	4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each	
" <i>Pennsylvanica</i> . Wild Red Cherry	1 to 2 ft. 9 to 12 ft.			6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each	
" <i>pumila</i> . Sand Cherry	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.		" <i>var. purpurea</i> . Purple Beech	3 to 3½ ft., \$1.00 each	
" <i>ranunculiflora</i> . Double-flowered Cherry	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each		" <i>var. Riversii</i> . Blood-leaved Beech	4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each	
" <i>rosea pendula</i> . Japanese Weeping Cherry	5 to 6 ft., 3yr. heads, \$1.50 each			5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each	
" <i>serotina</i> . Wild Black Cherry	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.		<i>Flowering Crab</i> . See <i>Pyrus</i> .		
" <i>Sieboldi rubra plena</i> . Double fl. Japanese Cherry	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each		" <i>Locust</i> . See <i>Robinia</i> .		
" <i>Sinensis fl. pl.</i> Double-fl. Chinese Cherry	5 ft., 50c. each		" <i>Peach</i> . See <i>Amygdalus</i> .		
" <i>Virginiana</i> .	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.		<i>Franklin Tree</i> . See <i>Gordonia</i> .		
<i>Cercidiphyllum Japonicum</i> .	2 to 4 ft. 5 to 6 ft. \$1.50 each		<i>Fraxinus Americana</i> . American Ash	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.	
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i> . Amer. Judas Tree	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.			7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.	
	6 to 7 ft. \$1.00 each		" <i>atrovirens</i> .	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.	
" <i>Japonica</i> . Japanese Judas Tree	1 to 2 ft. 12 to 18 in., trans., 35c. each		" <i>aucubaefolia</i> .	9 to 12 ft.	
	2½ to 3 ft. specimens, 75c. each		" <i>elonga Japonica</i> .	2 to 4 ft.	
<i>Cherry</i> . See <i>Cerasus</i> .			" <i>excelsior</i> . English Ash	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.	
<i>China Tree</i> . See <i>Melia</i> .				12 to 14 ft.	
<i>Chinese Cork Tree</i> . See <i>Phellodendron</i> .			" <i>var. aurea</i> . Golden-leaved Ash	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.	
<i>Chinese Cypress</i> . See <i>Glyptostrobus</i> .			" <i>var. globosa</i> . Globe-headed Ash	5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each	
			" <i>var. pendula</i> . Weeping Ash	8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each	
			" <i>var. aurea</i> . Golden Weeping Ash	7 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each	



Weeping Trees have their uses ; yes, many of them. A good, fair specimen of the Weeping Mulberry is illustrated. Of this tree we have some very good plants and also of other kinds that are worthy companions ; for example : Weeping Ash, both the golden and the green ; Weeping Japanese Cherry, Camperdown Elm and Weeping Poplar.

<i>Fraxinus heterophylla</i> . Cut-leaved Ash	7 to 9 ft.		<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> . Cucumber Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" <i>jaspidea</i> . Striped-bark Ash	2 to 4 ft.		" <i>conspicua</i> . Chinese White Magnolia	2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each	
" <i>lenticifolia</i> .	7 to 9 ft.		" <i>Fraseri</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" <i>Mandshurica</i> .	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.		7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" <i>Ornus</i> . Flowering Ash	1 to 2 ft.	7 to 9 ft.		9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
" <i>platycarpa</i> . Water Ash	2 to 4 ft.		" <i>glauca</i> . Sweet Bay	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" <i>quadrangulata</i> . Blue Ash	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.		4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each	
" <i>viridis</i> . Green Ash	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	" <i>Kobus</i> . Japanese Magnolia	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.		4 to 5 ft. pots, \$1.50 ea.	
Ginkgo. See <i>Salisburia</i> .			" <i>Lennei</i> .	3 to 4 ft., from 12 in. tubs, \$2.50 each	
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> . Honey Locust	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	" <i>macrophylla</i> . Broad-leaved Magnolia	2 to 4 ft.	
<i>Glyptostrobos pendula</i> . Chinese Cypress	1 ft., from pots, 75c. each		" <i>purpurea</i> . Purple-flowered Magnolia	3 to 4 ft., from pots, \$1.50 each	
<i>Gordonia pubescens</i> . Franklin Tree	12 in., from pots, 75c. ea.		" <i>Soulangiana</i> . Pink-flowered Magnolia	3 to 4 ft., from 8 inch tubs, \$2.00 each	
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i> . Kentucky Coffee Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	" <i>speciosa</i> .	3 to 4 ft., from 12 inch tubs, \$2.50 each	
	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" <i>stellata</i> . Dwarf, early-flowering Magnolia	12 to 18 in., pots, \$1.00 each	
Hercules Club . See <i>Aralia</i> .				3 to 4 ft., from tubs, \$3.00 each	
Hickory . See <i>Carya</i> .			" <i>var. standards</i>	4 to 6 ft., \$5.00 each	
Hop Hornbeam . See <i>Ostrya</i> .			" <i>tripetala</i> . Umbrella Magnolia	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
Hornbeam . See <i>Carpinus</i> .				7 to 9 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
Horse Chestnut . See <i>Æsculus</i> .			Maple . See <i>Acer</i> .		
Hovenia dulcis .	4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each		<i>Melia Azedarach</i> . China Tree	1 to 2 ft.	
Hop Tree . See <i>Ptelea</i> .			<i>Morus alba</i> . White Mulberry	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
Ilex monticola .	1 to 2 ft.		" <i>Downing's</i> Everbearing.	5 to 6 ft., 75c. each	
Japanese Larch . See <i>Pseudo-larix</i> .			" <i>Hicks'</i> Everbearing.	6 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each	
" Maple . See <i>Acer japonicum</i> , and <i>Acer polymorphum</i> in variety.			" <i>Japonica</i> .	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
Judas Tree . See <i>Cercis</i> .			" <i>Tatarica</i> . Russian Mulberry	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> . Butternut	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	" <i>'Teas'</i> Weeping.	5 to 7 ft., 1 yr. head, \$1.00 each	
" <i>nigra</i> . Black Walnut	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.		6 to 7 ft., 3 yr. head, \$2.50 each	
	5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each		Mountain Ash . See <i>Pyrus</i> .		
	7 to 9 ft., \$1.50 each		Mulberry . See <i>Morus</i> .		
" <i>regia</i> . English Walnut	2 to 4 ft.		<i>Negundo aceroides</i> . Ash-leaved Maple	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each		" <i>var. folius aureus</i> .	3 to 5 ft., from 7 inch tubs, \$1.50 each	
" <i>rupestris</i> . Cal. Black Walnut.	7 to 9 ft.		Nettle . See <i>Celtis</i> .		
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> . Varnish Tree	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	<i>Nyssa multiflora</i> . Sour Gum Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft. 75c. each
Laburnum . See <i>Cytisus</i> .			Oak . See <i>Quercus</i> .		
Larch . See <i>Larix</i> .			Osage Orange . See <i>Maclura</i> .		
<i>Larix Americana</i> . Am. Larch	2 to 4 ft.		<i>Ostrya Virginica</i> . Hop Hornbeam	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" <i>Europaea</i> . European Larch	1 to 2 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	Pagoda Tree . See <i>Sophora</i> .		
	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.	Papaw . See <i>Asimina</i> .		
Linden . See <i>Tilia</i> .			Paper Mulberry . See <i>Broussonetia</i> .		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> . Sweet Gum Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.			
	4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each				
Kentucky Coffee Tree . See <i>Gymnocladus</i> .					
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> . Tulip Tree	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.			
Locust . See <i>Gleditsia</i> .					
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> . Osage Orange (See also Hedge Plants.)	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.			

<i>Paulownia imperialis.</i> Empress Tree	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	<i>Pyrus coronaria.</i> Sweet-scented Crab	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
<i>Pavia flava.</i> Yellow-flowered Buckeye	5 ft., \$1.00 each		" <i>floribunda.</i>	3 to 4 ft., 50c. each	
" <i>rubra.</i> Red-flowered Buckeye	2 to 4 ft.		" <i>Ioensis.</i> Bechtel's Double-fl. Crab.	3 to 4 ft., 50c. each	
Persimmon. See <i>Diospyros.</i>			" <i>Parkmanni.</i>	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each	
<i>Phellodendron Amurense.</i> Chinese Cork Tree	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" <i>pendula.</i>	3 to 4 ft., 50c. each	
" <i>Regeliana.</i> Chinese Cork Tree	2 to 4 ft.		" <i>praecox.</i>	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each	
<i>Photinia villosa.</i>	2 to 4 ft.		" <i>salicifolia argentea.</i>	3 to 4 ft., 50c. each	
	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each		" <i>spectabilis.</i>	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each	
	7 to 9 ft.		" <i>Toringo.</i>	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each	
Plane Tree. See <i>Platanus.</i>			<i>Quercus alba.</i> White Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
<i>Planera cuspidata.</i>	2½ to 3 ft. from pots, \$1.00 each		" <i>Banisteri.</i> Scrub Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" <i>Kiaki.</i>	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" <i>bicolor.</i> Meadow Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" <i>pendula.</i>	5 to 6 ft., 1 yr., \$1.50 each; 6 ft., 4 yr., \$2.50 each		"	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
" <i>Richardi.</i>	18 to 24 in., from pots, \$1.00 each		" <i>castanea.</i>	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
<i>Platanus occidentalis.</i> American Plane Tree	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" <i>Cerris.</i> Turkey Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" <i>orientalis.</i> Oriental Plane.	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	"	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
Poplar. See <i>Populus.</i>			" <i>coccinea.</i> Scarlet Oak	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
<i>Populus alba.</i> Silver Poplar	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	"	12 to 14 ft.	14 to 16 ft.
" <i>angulata.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" <i>imbricaria.</i> Northern Laurel Oak	7 to 9 ft.	
" <i>balsamifera.</i> Balsam Poplar.	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" <i>lyrata.</i>	7 to 9 ft.	
" <i>var. Bolleana.</i> Pyramidal Silver Poplar	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" <i>macrocarpa.</i> Mossy Cup Oak	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
"	12 to 14 ft.		" <i>Michauxii.</i>	2 to 4 ft.	
" <i>fastigiata.</i> Lombardy Poplar	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" <i>obtusiloba.</i> Post Oak	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" <i>monilifera.</i> Carolina Poplar	8 to 9 ft., 75c. each, \$6.00 per 10, \$40.00 per 100		" <i>olivaeformis.</i>	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
"	9 to 10 ft., 1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10, \$60.00 per 100		"	14 to 16 ft.	
" <i>var. Van Geerti.</i> Golden Poplar	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	" <i>palustris.</i> Pin Oak	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" <i>Ontariensis.</i>	2 to 4 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	"	12 to 14 ft.	14 to 16 ft.
" <i>pendula.</i>	6 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each		" <i>var. compacta.</i>	3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each	
" <i>tremuloides.</i>	8 ft., \$1.75 each		" <i>var. imbricaria.</i>	9 to 12 ft.	
Prickly Ash. See <i>Xanthoxylon.</i>	2 to 4 ft.		" <i>Phellos.</i> Willow Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
<i>Pseudo-larix Kaempferi.</i> Japanese Golden Larch	3 ft. from 8 in. tubs, \$3.00 each		"	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
<i>Ptelea trifoliata.</i> Hop Tree.	2 to 4 ft.		" <i>prinooides.</i> Dwarf Chestnut Oak	2 to 4 ft.	
" <i>var. aurea.</i>	5 to 6 ft., 75c. each		" <i>Prinus.</i> Chestnut Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
	4 to 5 ft.		" <i>Robur.</i> English Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
	7 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each		"	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
<i>Pterostyrax hispidum.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	" <i>var. concordia.</i>	4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each	
<i>Pyrus aucuparia.</i> European Mountain Ash	5 to 6 ft., 75c. each		" <i>var. fastigiata.</i> Pyramidal English Oak	5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each	
" <i>var. oak-leaved.</i>	1 to 5 ft., 75c. each		" <i>rubra.</i> Red Oak	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" <i>baccata.</i>	2 to 4 ft.		"	12 to 14 ft.	14 to 16 ft.
			" <i>Texana.</i> Texas Oak	12 to 14 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
			" <i>tinctoria.</i> Black Oak	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
			<i>Robinia hispida</i>	2 to 4 ft.	
			" <i>Pseud-acacia.</i> Yellow Locust	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
			"	9 to 12 ft.	
			" <i>viscosa.</i>	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
			<i>Salisburia adiantifolia.</i> Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
			" <i>var. seed-bearing.</i>	4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each	
			<i>Salix alba.</i> White Willow	5 to 6 ft., bushy, \$1.00 each	
			" <i>aurea pendula.</i> Golden Drooping Willow	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.

<i>Salix Babylonica</i> . Weeping Willow	7 to 9 ft.		<i>Tilia</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> . Cut-leaved Linden	3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each
“ var. <i>Wisconsin</i> Weeping.	7 to 9 ft.		“ <i>platyphylla</i> . European Linden	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
“ <i>caprea</i> . Pussy Willow	7 to 9 ft.		“ <i>Parmentieri</i> . Weeping Linden	7 to 9 ft.
“ <i>Japonica</i> .	3 to 4 ft.		<i>Tree of Heaven</i> . See <i>Ailanthus</i> .	
“ <i>pentandra</i> . Laurel-leaved Willow	4 to 5 ft., bushy, \$1.00 each		<i>Tulip Tree</i> . See <i>Liriodendron</i> .	
“ <i>vitellina Britzensis</i> . Flame-colored Willow	7 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each		<i>Ulmus alata</i> . Cork Elm	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
<i>Sapindus marginatus</i> . Soapberry	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	“ <i>Americana</i> . American Elm	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.
<i>Sassafras officinale</i> .	2 to 4 ft.		“ <i>campestris</i> . English Elm	9 to 12 ft. 12 to 14 ft.
Soapberry. See <i>Sapindus</i> .			“ <i>crassifolia</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
<i>Sophora Japonica</i> . Pagoda Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	“ <i>fulva</i> . Slippery Elm	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
“ <i>violacea</i> .	5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each		“ <i>latifolia</i> .	2 to 4 ft.
Sorrel Tree. See <i>Andromeda</i> .			“ <i>montana</i> . Wych Elm	7 to 9 ft.
Sour Gum Tree. See <i>Nyssa</i> .			“ var. <i>Camperdown</i> Weeping.	5 to 7 ft., 1 yr., \$1.25 each
<i>Styrax Obassia</i> .	3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each		“ <i>monumentalis</i> .	1 ft., from pots, 75c. each
Sweet Chestnut. See <i>Castanea</i> .			“ <i>purpurea</i> . Purple-leaved Elm	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.
Sweet Gum Tree. See <i>Liquidambar</i> .			“ <i>racemosa</i> .	2 to 4 ft.
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> . Deciduous Cypress	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	<i>Varnish Tree</i> . See <i>Koelreuteria</i> .	
<i>Tilia Americana</i> . American Linden	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	<i>Walnut</i> . See <i>Juglans</i> .	
“ <i>Europaea</i> .	7 to 9 ft.		<i>Yellow-wood</i> . See <i>Cladrastis</i> .	
“ var. <i>argentea</i> . White-leaved Linden	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	<i>Zanthoxylon piperitum</i> . Japanese Prickly Ash	2 to 4 ft.

Right Fertilizers for Lawns

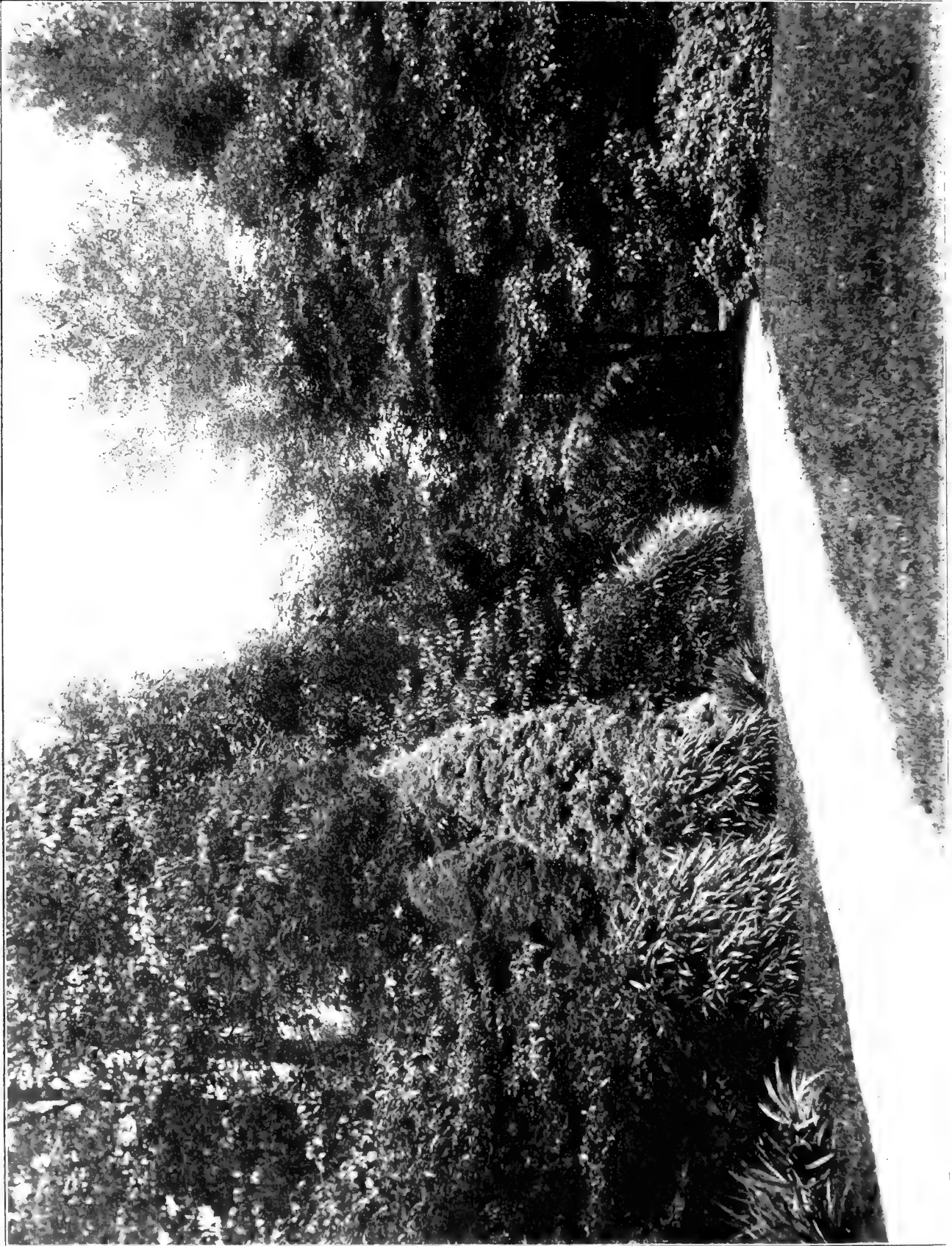
For some years we have made a specialty of handling an extra fine quality of pure Canada Unleached Hard Wood Ashes. Our success in securing the best grade from reliable sources led us to increase this department's scope, so that now all standard and trustworthy plant foods can be obtained from us at prevailing rates. We will continue to make Wood Ashes our leading feature and have the best brand of pure Bone Meal as its companion specialty. Both will be found to be good in every respect; and of value to fruit and shade trees as well as lawns.

Hard woods only are used for making our Wood Ashes. They are rich in plant food. The liberal proportion of potash and phosphoric acid they contain make them useful for a general fertilizer.

Spread 100 lbs. to 1,000 square feet of space or one or two tons to an acre. Prices:— 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.50; 200 lbs., \$2.00; one ton, \$18.00 or \$20.00 when delivered by team within easy driving distance.

Our Bone Meal gives prompt and lasting results. Apply 600 lbs. to an acre, or even more if expense is secondary to the effect one desires to create. 25 lbs., 75c.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.00; one ton, \$30.00. We charge \$2.00 for delivering a ton by wagon within easy driving distance.

Special prices will be quoted on carload lots of either 15 or 20 tons.



In Fairmount Park scenes like this abound. Observe how artistically the German Iris, the Hardy Bamboo, Hardy Grasses, and, on the extreme right, the Polygala, are used. The striking silvery-colored evergreen in the center is the Kalmia latifolia squarrosa; and the background is well provided for by the Dogwoods and other tall-growing shrubs.

Hardy Deciduous Shrubs

The sizes that we can offer are listed. Our new system of uniform pricing prevails in all cases excepting the comparatively few instances where other rates are noted. Special selections will be charged for strictly according to the value of the specimen taken. Our beautiful book, "Hardy Trees and Plants," gives a concise and complete description of the various plants mentioned. Ask for a copy.

The benefit of the low 10 rate is given on five shrubs in any assortment, and 25 are sold at the price given on 100. It would be hard to equal our shrubs in regard to quality. Every plant has been grown with unusual care and is thrifty, vigorous and has splendid roots. Our transplanted stock produces prompt and satisfactory results. Follow our instructions in regard to pruning and planting and the risk in moving these choice varieties is rendered too trifling to be seriously considered.

Shrubs for specimen planting. Individually good form

	Each	10	100
Fine specimens, 4-6 ft.,	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$50.00
" " 3-4 ft., . . . . .	.50	3.50	25.00
" " 2-3 ft., . . . . .	.35	3.00	20.00
" " 1-2 ft., . . . . .	.25	2.00	15.00

For bedding, carefully assorted sizes, 1-6 ft., \$30.00 per 100

<i>Abelia rupestris.</i>	8 to 10 in.	75c. each.	<i>Azalea nudiflora.</i>	Wood Honey-suckle	1 to 2 ft.
<i>Alnus serrulata.</i>	Swamp Alder	2 to 3 ft.	" <i>Pontica.</i>	Ghent Azalea.	18 to 24 in. \$1.00 each
<i>Amelanchier Botryapium.</i>	June Berry	1 to 2 ft.			2½ to 3 ft. heavy, \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per 10, \$100 per 100
" <i>nana.</i>		1 to 2 ft.	" <i>viscosa.</i>		1 to 2 ft. 50c. each
" <i>rotundifolia.</i>		1 to 2 ft.	<i>Baccharis halimifolia.</i>	Groundsel Shrub	2 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
" <i>vulgaris.</i>		2 to 3 ft.	<i>Berberis concinnum.</i>	Barberry	1 to 2 ft. 35c. each
<i>Amorpha canescens.</i>	Lead Plant	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	" <i>Thunbergii.</i>	Japanese Barberry	12 to 18 in. 25c. each \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100
" <i>fruticosa.</i>	Indigo Shrub	3 to 4 ft.			18 to 24 in. 35c. each \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100
<i>Amygdalus nana.</i>	White Flowering Almond	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	" <i>vulgaris.</i>	Common Barberry	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
" <i>var. Pink.</i>	Flowering Almond	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	" <i>var. purpurea.</i>	Purple Barberry	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
<i>Andromeda ligustrina.</i>		3 to 4 ft.	<i>Bladder Nut.</i>	See <i>Staphylea.</i>	
" <i>Mariana.</i>		1 to 2 ft. 35c. each, \$2.00 per 10	" <i>Senna.</i>	See <i>Colutea.</i>	
" <i>nitida.</i>		1 to 2 ft.	<i>Buckthorn.</i>	See <i>Rhamnus.</i>	
" <i>polifolia.</i>		1 to 2 ft.	<i>Buddleia curviflora</i>		2 to 3 ft.
" <i>racemosa.</i>		1 to 2 ft. 35c. each, \$2.00 per 10	" <i>intermedia</i>		1 to 2 ft.
<i>Aralia Cachemirica.</i>		3 yrs. 35c. each.	" <i>Lindleyana</i>		4 to 6 ft.
" <i>pentaphylla.</i>		1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	<i>Burning Bush.</i>	See <i>Euonymus.</i>	
<i>Azalea arborescens.</i>		12 to 15 in. 35c each	<i>Bush Honeysuckle.</i>	See <i>Lonicera.</i>	
" <i>calendulacea.</i>		3 ft. 75c. each			
" <i>mollis.</i>	Red Chinese Azalea	18 to 24 in. 75c. ea., \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100			
" <i>var. Yellow.</i>		18 to 24 in. 75c ea., \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100			

Buttonball. See Cephalanthus.				
Callicarpa Japonica	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>purpurea</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
Calycanthus laevigatus. Sweet Shrub. Shrub Bush	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
Caragana arborescens. Siberian Pea	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>var. pendula</i> . Weeping Siberian Pea	4 ft., 2 yrs.,	\$1.50 each		
Caryopteris Mastacanthus. Verbena Shrub	1 to 2 ft.			
Cassia Marilandica. Senna Shrub	3 yrs.,	35c. each		
Ceanothus Americanus. Jersey Tea	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.		
Cephalanthus occidentalis. Buttonbush	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
Chaste Shrub. See Vitex.				
Chionanthus Virginica. White Fringe	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
Christ Thorn. See Paliurus.				
Citrus trifoliata. Hardy Orange	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
Clerodendron trichotomum	2 to 3 ft.	75c. each		
Clethra alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush	1 to 2 ft.			
Colutea arborescens. Bladder Senna	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
Corchorus. See Kerria.				
Cornus alba. Red-twigged Dogwood	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>alternifolia</i> . Blue Dogwood	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>Baileyi</i>	2 to 3 ft.			
" <i>circinata</i>	2 to 3 ft.			
" <i>glabrata</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>Mas.</i> Cornelian Cherry	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>var. variegata</i>	1 to 2 ft.			
" <i>paniculata</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>pubescens</i>	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>sanguinea</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>var. variegata</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>sericea</i>	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>stolonifera lutea</i>	1 to 2 ft.			
" <i>stricta</i>	1 to 2 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
Corylopsis pauciflora	1 to 2 ft.,	50c. each		
Corylus Americana. Hazel Nut.	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>Avellana</i> . Eu. Hazel Nut.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>Filberts assorted.</i>	4 to 5 ft.	50c. each		
	6 to 8 ft.,	\$1.00 each		
" <i>laciniata.</i>	2 to 3 ft.			
" <i>purpurea.</i> Purple-leaved Hazel Nut.	1 to 2 ft.	35c. each		
		\$2.50 per 10		
	2 to 2½ ft.	50c. each		
		\$3.50 per 10		
" <i>rostrata</i>	1 to 2 ft.			
Cotoneaster Simonsi.	1 to 2 ft.			
Crataegus aestivalis. Hawthorn.	1 to 2 ft.			
" <i>coccinea.</i> Amer. White Thorn.	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>cordata.</i> Washington Thorn.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>crus galli.</i> Cockspur Hawthorn.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>flava.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>mollis.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>oxyacantha.</i> English Hawthorn.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>var. Double Rose.</i>	3 to 4 ft.			
" <i>var. Double White.</i>	3 to 4 ft.			
" <i>Paul's Scarlet.</i>	4 to 6 ft.			
" <i>rubra splendens.</i>	1 to 2 ft.			
Daphne Mezereum.	1 to 2 ft.			
Deciduous Holly. See Prinos.				
Desmodium Japonicum.	2 yrs. from pots,	35c. each,	\$3.00 per 10,	\$25.00 per 100
" <i>penduliflorum.</i>	2 yrs. from pots,	35c. each,	\$3.00 per 10,	\$25.00 per 100
Deutzia candidissima.	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>crenata.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
	4 to 6 ft.			
" <i>var. Double Pink.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>var. Double White.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
	4 to 6 ft.			
" <i>Fortunei.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>gracilis.</i>	1 to 2 ft.			
" <i>var. rosea.</i>	1 ft.,	35c. each,	\$3.00 per 10,	\$25.00 per 100
" <i>Lemoinei.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>var. compacta.</i>	1 to 2 ft.			
" <i>Pride of Rochester.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>scabra.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>Seiboldi.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>Watereri.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.		
" <i>Wellsii.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		
Diervilla sessilifolia.	2 to 3 ft.			
" <i>trifida.</i>	1 to 2 ft.			
Dirca palustris. Leatherwood	1 to 2 ft.			
Dogwood. See Cornus.				
Double-fl. Plum. See Prunus.				
Elaeagnus angustifolia.	1 to 2 ft.			
" <i>longipes.</i> Silver Thorn	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>parvifolia.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>Simoni.</i>	3 to 4 ft.			
" <i>umbellata.</i>	1 to 2 ft.			
" <i>var. female.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		
Euonymus atropurpureus. American Burning Bush	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>Bungeanus</i>	4 to 6 ft.			
" <i>Europaeus.</i> European Burning Bush	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		

HARDY DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

<i>Euonymus</i> var. <i>albus</i> .	1 to 2 ft., 35c. each	<i>Hypericum Moserianum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
	2 to 3 ft., from pots,	“ <i>patulum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
	50c. each	“ <i>prolificum</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
<i>Exochorda grandiflora</i> . Pearl Bush	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.	<i>Indigofera Dosua</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
	4 to 6 ft.	<i>Indian Currant</i> . See <i>Symphoricarpos</i> .	
<i>Filberts</i> . See <i>Corylus</i> .		<i>Indigo Shrub</i> . See <i>Amorpha</i> .	
<i>Fire Bush</i> . See <i>Pyrus</i> .		<i>Itea Virginica</i> .	1 ft. 25c. each, \$1.00 per 10
<i>Flowering Almond</i> . See <i>Amygdalus</i> .		<i>Japanese Snowball</i> . See <i>Viburnum</i> .	
<i>Flowering Currant</i> . See <i>Ribes</i> .		<i>June Berry</i> . See <i>Amelanchier</i> .	
<i>Flowering Raspberry</i> . See <i>Rubus</i> .		<i>Kerria Japonica</i> . Single	1 to 2 ft.
<i>Forsythia Fortunei</i> . Golden Bell	2 to 3 ft. 4 to 6 ft.	“ var. <i>double</i>	1 to 2 ft.
“ <i>suspensa</i> .	3 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.	“ var. <i>variegata</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 ft. specimens, 75c. each
“ <i>viridissima</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.		
	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.	<i>Leatherwood</i> . See <i>Dirca</i> .	
“ var. <i>variegata</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	<i>Leiophyllum buxifolium</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
<i>Genista scoparia</i> . Scotch Broom	1 to 2 ft. 3 ft. 50c. ea.	<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
<i>Golden Bell</i> . See <i>Forsythia</i> .		<i>Ligustrum Chinense</i> . Chinese Privet.	3 to 4 ft.
<i>Golden Elder</i> . See <i>Sambucus</i> .		“ <i>Ibota</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
<i>Groundsel Shrub</i> . See <i>Baccharis</i> .		“ <i>ovalifolium</i> . California Privet.	12 to 18 in., 1 yr., 25c. each, \$1.00 per 10, \$4.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000
<i>Halesia diptera</i> . Snowdrop Tree	2 to 3 ft. 4 to 6 ft.		2 to 3 ft., 2 yr., bushy, 35c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000
“ <i>tetraptera</i> . Silver Bell	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.		3 to 4 ft., bushy, 50c. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100, \$80.00 per 1000. Extra heavy specimens at \$20.00 per 100.
“ <i>Meehani</i> .	12 to 18 in., 75c. each	“ var. <i>standards</i> .	6 to 8 ft., large heads, \$2.50 each
<i>Hamamelis Virginica</i> . Witch Hazel	2 to 3 ft. 4 to 6 ft.	“ var. <i>tricolor</i> .	1 to 2 ft., in 7 in. tubs, \$1.00 each
<i>Hardy Orange</i> . See <i>Citrus</i> .		“ <i>Regelianum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
<i>Hawthorn</i> . See <i>Crataegus</i> .		“ <i>vulgaris</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
<i>Hazel Nut</i> . See <i>Corylus</i> .		<i>Lilac</i> . See <i>Syringa</i> .	
<i>Hibiscus bicolor</i> . Cream - flaked crimson Rose of Sharon	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	<i>Lindera Benzoin</i> . Spice Bush	2 to 3 ft. 4 to 6 ft., specimens
“ <i>camellaeiflorus</i> White, pink centre	1 to 2 ft.		
“ <i>Double White</i> .	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.	<i>Lonicera Bella candida</i> . Bush Honeysuckle	4 to 6 ft.
“ <i>Duc de Brabant</i> . Dark Rose	1 to 2 ft.	“ <i>fragrantissima</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>Joan of Arc</i> . Pure White	2 to 3 ft.	“ <i>Morrowi</i> .	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>Lady Stanley</i> . White tinged Pink	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.	“ <i>Ruprechtiana</i> .	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
<i>Hibiscus single Lilac</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	“ <i>Standishi</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>single Mixed</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	“ <i>Tatarica</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>single Pink</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	“ var. <i>alba</i> .	3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>single red</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	“ var. <i>grandiflora</i> .	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>Totus albus</i> . Single White.	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	<i>Mist Bush</i> . See <i>Rhus</i> .	
“ <i>Variegated double</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	<i>Mock Orange</i> . See <i>Philadelphus</i> .	
<i>Hippophaea rhamnoides</i> . Sea Buckthorn.	2 to 3 ft.	<i>Myrica cerifera</i> . Wax Myrtle	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	<i>Neviusia Alabamensis</i> .	3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>paniculata</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	<i>Paliurus aculeatus</i> . Christ Thorn	1 to 2 ft.
“ var. <i>acuminata</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	<i>Pearl Bush</i> . See <i>Exochorda</i> .	
“ var. <i>Early flowering</i> .	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.		
“ var. <i>grandiflora</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.		
	3 to 4 ft.		
“ var. <i>grandiflora Standards</i> .	4 to 5 ft.		
“ <i>quercifolia</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.		
“ <i>radiata</i> .	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.		
<i>Hypericum Ascyron</i> . St. John's Wort.	1 to 2 ft.		
“ <i>aureum</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.		
“ <i>densiflorum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		



A splendid tree for lawn planting is the Douglas Spruce, of which this is an illustration. It makes a beautiful specimen, with good, dark green foliage, the new growth of which in the spring is of quite a blue tint in many instances. Ours is the hardy Colorado variety. Another evergreen especially worthy of planting is the Oriental Spruce, of which we have some very good plants.

<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> . Mock Orange	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	<i>Rosa arvensis</i> . Trailing Rose	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>var. aureus</i> .	1 ft. heavy,	35c. each,	“ <i>Ayresii</i>	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>var. alba flore plena</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	\$2.50 per 10	“ <i>blanda</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>var. nanus</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		“ <i>canina</i> . Dog Rose	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>var. semiplenus</i> .	2 to 3 ft.		“ <i>Carolina</i> . Carolina Rose	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>Gordonianus</i> .	4 to 6 ft.		“ <i>cinnamomea</i>	1 to 2 ft.
“ <i>grandiflorus</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	“ <i>Harrisoni</i>	1 to 2 ft., 35c. each
“ <i>Lemoinei</i> .	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	<i>Rosa lucida</i>	1 to 2 ft.
“ <i>var. erectus</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	“ <i>var. alba</i>	1 to 2 ft.
“ <i>var. hybrida</i> .	2 to 3 ft.		“ <i>multiflora</i>	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>speciosissima</i> .	2 to 3 ft.		“ <i>nitida</i>	1 to 2 ft.
“ <i>Zeyheri</i> .	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	“ <i>rubiginosa</i> . Sweet Brier	2 to 3 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> . Shrubby Trefoil	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	“ <i>var. Lord Penzance</i> . Hybrid Sweet Brier	From 4 inch pots, 35c. each, \$2.50 per 10
<i>Prinos verticillatus</i> . Deciduous Holly	1 to 2 ft.		“ <i>rubifolia</i>	1 to 2 ft.
“ <i>var. berry-bearing</i> .	1 ft. from pots,	50c. ea.	“ <i>rugosa</i> . Japanese Rose	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
Privet. See <i>Ligustrum</i> .				3 to 4 ft.
<i>Prunus Americana</i> . Wild Plum	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	“ <i>var. alba</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>maritima</i> . Wild Plum	2 to 3 ft.			3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>Pissardi</i> . Purple-leaved Plum	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	“ <i>setigera</i> . Prairie Rose	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>triloba</i> . Double-flowered Plum	4 to 6 ft.			3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
Purple-leaved Plum. See <i>Prunus</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	<i>Rose of Sharon</i> . See <i>Hibiscus</i> .	
<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i> . Choke Berry	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> . Flowering Bramble	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>Japonica</i> . Fire Bush	1 to 2 ft.		“ <i>laciniatus</i> .	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>var. Maulei</i> . Flowers Brick-red	2 to 3 ft.		“ <i>odoratus</i> . Flowering Raspberry	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
Red-berried Elder. See <i>Sambucus</i> .			“ <i>phaenicolasius</i> . Wine Berry	1 yr., 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$10.00 per 100
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> . Buckthorn.	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	“ <i>vitifolius</i> . Pacific Dewberry	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>crenulata</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	<i>Sambucus aureus</i> . Golden Elder	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>Frangula</i> .	4 to 6 ft.		“ <i>Canadensis</i> . Common Elder	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>Purschiana</i> .	2 to 3 ft.			4 to 6 ft.
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	“ <i>var. laciniata</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> . Sumach	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	“ <i>nigra</i>	2 to 3 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
“ <i>copallina</i> . Shining Sumac	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	“ <i>pubens</i> .	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>cotinus</i> . Mist Shrub, Smoke Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	“ <i>racemosus</i> . Red-berried Elder.	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		4 to 6 ft.
“ <i>glabra</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	“ <i>White-berried</i>	4 to 6 ft.
“ <i>var. laciniata</i> . Cut-leaved Sumach	1 to 2 ft.		<i>Scotch Broom</i> . See <i>Genista</i> .	
“ <i>typhina</i> . Stag's-Horn Sumach	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	<i>Senna Shrub</i> . See <i>Cassia</i> .	
“ <i>var. laciniata</i> . Cut-leaved	2 to 3 ft.		<i>Sea Buckthorn</i> . See <i>Hippophaea</i> .	
“ <i>trilobata</i>	2 to 3 ft.		<i>Shrub Bush</i> . See <i>Calycanthus</i> .	
<i>Ribes aureum</i> . Flowering Currant	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	<i>Siberian Pea</i> . See <i>Caragana</i> .	
“ <i>Cynosbati</i>	2 to 3 ft.		<i>Silver Bell</i> . See <i>Halesia</i> .	
“ <i>floridum</i>	3 to 4 ft.		<i>Silver Thorn</i> . See <i>Elæagnus</i> .	
“ <i>Gordonianum</i>	2 to 3 ft.		<i>Smoke Tree</i> . See <i>Rhus</i> .	
“ <i>sanguineum</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	<i>Snowball</i> . See <i>Viburnum</i> .	
“ <i>fasciculatum</i>	1 to 2 ft.		<i>Snowberry</i> . See <i>Symphoricarpos</i> .	
For ordinary climbing or running roses see Vines.			<i>Snowdrop Tree</i> . See <i>Halesia</i> .	
			<i>Spice Bush</i> . See <i>Lindera</i> .	
			<i>St. John's Wort</i> . See <i>Hypericum</i> .	
			<i>Spiraea argentea</i> .	2 to 3 ft.
			“ <i>arguta</i> .	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
			“ <i>Billardi</i> .	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.

<i>Spiraea Bumalda.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	<i>Syringa Pekinensis</i>	1 to 2 ft.
“ var. <i>A. Waterer.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 2½ ft.	“ var. <i>pendula</i>	6 to 8 ft., large heads, \$2.50 each
“ <i>callosa.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	“ <i>Persica. Persian Lilac</i>	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
“ var. <i>alba.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	“ var. <i>alba.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ var. <i>superba.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	“ <i>Rothomagensis.</i>	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
“ <i>carpinifolia.</i>	3 to 4 ft.		“ <i>vulgaris. Common Lilac</i>	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
“ <i>Douglasii rosea.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	“ var. <i>alba. White Lilac</i>	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>Indica.</i>	3 to 4 ft.		“ var. <i>A. Verschaffelt</i>	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>opulifolia.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	“ var. <i>Charles X.</i>	18 to 24 in., 35c. each 2 to 2½ ft., from 10 inch tubs, 75c. each, \$5.00 per 10, \$35.00 per 100
“ var. <i>Standards.</i>	5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10		“ var. <i>Louis Spath.</i>	2 to 3 ft.
“ var. <i>aurea.</i>	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.		“ var. <i>Mad. Casimir Perier.</i>	2 to 3 ft.
“ var. <i>aurea Standards.</i>	5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10		“ var. <i>Mad. Lemoine.</i>	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>paniculata rosea.</i>	1 to 2 ft.		“ var. <i>Marie Legraye.</i>	18 to 24 in., 35c. each 2 to 2½ ft., from 10 inch tubs, 75c. each, \$5.00 per 10, \$35.00 per 100
“ <i>prunifolia.</i>	3 to 4 ft.		“ var. <i>rubra insignis.</i>	2 to 3 ft.
“ var. <i>double.</i>	2 to 3 ft.		“ var. <i>rubra de Marley.</i>	3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>Reevesii.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.	<i>Tamarix Africana.</i>	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
“ var. <i>double.</i>	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	“ <i>Gallica.</i>	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
“ <i>Regeliana.</i>	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.		“ <i>Indica.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>rotundifolia.</i>	3 to 4 ft.		“ <i>Japonica plumosa.</i>	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>salicifolia.</i>	3 to 4 ft.		“ <i>Odessana.</i>	2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>sorbifolia.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.		“ <i>tetrandra purpurea.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>Thunbergii.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.		<i>Ungnadia speciosa.</i>	1 to 2 ft.
“ <i>tomentosa.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.		<i>Viburnum cassinoides.</i>	1 to 2 ft.
“ <i>Van Houttei.</i>	12 to 18 inches, heavy, 35c. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$15.00 per 100		“ <i>cotinifolium.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
	18 to 24 inches, heavy, 50c. each, \$3.50 per 10, \$25.00 per 100		“ <i>dentatum.</i>	2 to 3 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
<i>Staphylea Bumalda. Japanese</i>			“ <i>Lantana.</i>	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
Bladdernut	2 to 3 ft.		“ <i>Lentago.</i>	1 to 2 ft.
“ <i>Colchica. Asiatic Bladder-</i>	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft.		“ <i>molle (Nepalense).</i>	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
nut			“ <i>nudum.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>trifolia. American Bladder-</i>	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft.		“ <i>opulus sterilis. Common</i>	
nut			Snowball	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
<i>Stephanandra flexuosa.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.		“ <i>opulus sterilis nanus.</i>	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.		“ <i>Oxycoccus. High Bush</i>	
<i>Styrax Japonica.</i>	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.		Cranberry	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
Sumach. See <i>Rhus.</i>			“ <i>phlebotrychium.</i>	3 to 4 ft.
Swamp Alder. See <i>Alnus.</i>			“ <i>plicatum. Japanese Snow-</i>	
Sweet Brier. See <i>Rosa.</i>			ball	2 to 3 ft.
Sweet Pepper Bush. See <i>Clethra.</i>			“ <i>prunifolium. Sheepberry</i>	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus.</i>			“ <i>rotundifolium.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
Snowberry	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.		“ <i>Sieboldianum.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>vulgaris. Indian Currant</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.			3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
	3 to 4 ft.		“ <i>tomentosum.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
“ <i>variegatus</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.			3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
<i>Syringa Emodi (villosa). Lilac</i>	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.		<i>Vitex Agnus-castus. Blue. Chaste</i>	
“ <i>Japonica. Japanese Lilac</i>	2 to 3 ft.		Shrub	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>Josikaea</i>	2 to 3 ft.		“ <i>incisa.</i>	2 to 3 ft.
			<i>Wax Myrtle. See Myrica.</i>	

<i>Weigela amabilis.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	<i>Weigela Groenewegenii.</i>	4 to 6 ft.
	4 to 6 ft.		“ <i>rosea.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.,
“ <i>var. variegata.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		from 10 inch tubs,
“ <i>arborea versicolor.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		75c. each, \$6.00 per 10
“ <i>candida.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		3 to 4 ft.
“ <i>Desboisii.</i>	1 to 2 ft.		White Fringe. See <i>Chionanthus.</i>	
“ <i>Eva Rathke.</i>	1 to 2 ft.,	35c. each,	Wild Plum. See <i>Prunus.</i>	
	\$2.50 per 10,	\$15.00	Witch Hazel. See <i>Hamamelis.</i>	
	per 100		<i>Zanthorhiza apiifolia.</i>	1 to 2 ft.

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3 to 3½ ft.	3.00			2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.50
3 to 3½ ft.	3.00			3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.50	50.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.50			<i>var. aurea</i> 2 ft., from 8 in. pots	1.00		
Hemlock Spruce				<i>var. elegantissima</i> . Rollinson's			
12 to 18 in.	.35	3.00	\$30.00	Golden	2½ to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50
fine specimens, 2 to 2½ ft.	1.00	10.00	75.00	<i>var. nana aurea</i> .	18 to 24 in.	1.00	90.00
" " 2½ to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00	Box-edging. See <i>Buxus</i> .			
<i>Douglasii</i> . Douglas Spruce				Butchers' Broom. See <i>Ruscus</i> .			
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	20.00		<i>Buxus arborescens</i> . Tree Box			
2 to 2½ ft.	1.25	10.00	90.00	18 to 24 in.	.35	3.00	25.00
<i>Engelmanni</i> . Engelmann				2½ to 3 ft., bushy	1.00	7.50	60.00
Spruce	2.50	25.00		<i>aurea variegata</i> .	18 to 24 in.	1.25	
<i>excelsa</i> . Norway Spruce				<i>var. elegantissima variegata</i> .			
2 to 2½ ft.	.50	3.50	25.00	8 to 12 in. bushy	.75	6.00	50.00
<i>var. aurea</i> .	4 to 5 ft.	5.00		<i>flava marginata</i> . 2 ft.	1.50		
<i>var. compacta</i> .	3 to 3½ ft.	4.00		<i>Handsworthii</i> . 6 to 8 in.	.25	1.50	10.00
<i>var. inverta</i> . Angular Weep-				2 to 2½ ft.	2.00		
ing Spruce	4 to 5 ft.	3.50		<i>Japonica aurea</i> . 8 in.	.35	3.00	
<i>var. monstrosa</i> .	2½ to 3 ft.	1.50		3 ft.	3.50		
<i>var. pyramidalis</i> .	3 to 4 ft.	2.00	15.00	<i>minima</i> . 18 to 24 in.	1.00		
5 to 6 ft.	3.50			<i>myrtifolia</i> . 2 to 2½ ft.	1.50		
<i>var. Remonti</i> .	2 ft.	1.00	9.00	<i>pyramidalis</i> . 2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	12.50	
<i>var. Wales Weeping</i> . Weeping				<i>var. variegata</i> . 2 ft.	1.50	15.00	
Norway Spruce	4 to 5 ft.	3.00	25.00	<i>rotundifolia</i> . 2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	10.00	
<i>orientalis</i> . Oriental Spruce				<i>sempervirens</i> . Box Edging			
18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00		4 to 6 in.		.50	5.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00		18 to 24 in.	.50	3.00	25.00
<i>polita</i> . Japanese Spruce				<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> . Scotch Heather			
2 to 3 ft.	2.50			from 3½ in. pots	.35	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50			from 5 in. pots	.50	3.50	25.00
<i>pungens</i> Meehani. Meehans'				<i>Cedrus Atlantica glauca</i> . Mt. Atlas			
Blue Spruce	3 to 3½ ft.	5.00		Cedar. 2½ ft., from 6 in. pots	1.75	15.00	
Adam's Needle. See <i>Yucca</i> .				<i>Cembra Pine</i> . See <i>Pinus</i> .			
Amer. Arbor-Vitae. See <i>Thuja</i> .				<i>Cephalotaxus Fortunei</i> .	2 ft.	1.00	
<i>Andromeda calyculata</i> .	1 ft.	.35	2.50	Colorado Blue Spruce. See <i>Abies</i> .			
<i>Catesbaei</i> .	1 ft.	.35	2.50	<i>Crataegus Pyracantha Lelandi</i> .			
<i>polifolia</i> .	10 to 12 in.	.35		Evergreen Thorn. <i>Pyra-</i>			
Arbor-Vitae. See <i>Thuja</i> .				<i>cantha</i> .	10 to 12 in.	.25	2.00
Austrian Pine. See <i>Pinus</i> .				10 to 12 in.	.25	2.00	12.00
<i>Azalea amoena</i> .	3½ inch pots	.35	3.00	<i>Cupressus Lawsoniana</i> . <i>Lawson</i>			
5 inch pots	.50	4.50	35.00	Cypress	2 to 2½ ft.	1.00	9.00
Balsam Fir. See <i>Picea</i> .				5 to 6 ft., from 12 in. tubs	3.00		

	Each	Per 10	Per 100		Each	Per 10	Per 100
Cupressus var. <i>Allumii</i> . 18 to 24 in., from 7 in. tubs	\$1.25	\$10.00		Lawson Cypress. See Cupressus.			
3 ft., from 9 in. tubs	2.00			<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> . 2½ to 3 ft.	\$2.50		
" var. <i>stricta viridis</i> . 18 to 24 in.	1.00			<i>Mahonia aquifolia</i> . 12 to 18 in.	.35	\$2.50	
<i>Daphne Cneorum</i> . 2 yrs., from pots	.35	3.00	\$25.00	" <i>Japonica</i> . 10 to 15 in.	.35	2.50	
Deodar Cedar. See <i>Cedrus</i> .				Meehans' Golden Arbor-V. See <i>Thuja</i> .			
Douglas Spruce. See <i>Abies</i> .				Mt. Atlas Cedar. See <i>Cedrus</i> .			
<i>Erica carnea</i> . 4 in.	.35			Mountain Pine. See <i>Pinus</i> .			
" <i>stricta</i> . Heath from 5 in. pots	.50	3.50	25.00	Nordmann Fir. See <i>Picea</i> .			
" <i>vagans capitata</i> . from 3½ in. pots	.35	2.50	20.00	Norway Spruce. See <i>Abies</i> .			
from 5 in. pots	.50	3.50	25.00	<i>Picea Appolonica</i> . 2 to 3 ft.	2.00		
English Yew. See <i>Taxus</i> .				" <i>balsamea</i> . Balsam Fir 2 ft.	.50	3.50	\$30.00
<i>Euonymus Sieboldianus</i> . 2 to 3 ft.	1.50	10.00		" <i>Cephalonica</i> . Grecian Silver Fir 3 to 4 ft.	2.00		
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	15.00		4 to 5 ft.	3.00		
European Silver Fir. See <i>Picea</i> .				" <i>Cilicica</i> . 2 to 3 ft.	2.50		
Fir. See <i>Picea</i> .				" <i>concolor</i> . Colorado Fir 18 to 24 in.	.75	6.00	
Furze. See <i>Ulex</i> .				" <i>Nordmanniana</i> . Nordmann Fir 1 to 2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
Globe Arbor-Vitae. See <i>Thuja</i> .				2 to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00	150.00
Heath. See <i>Erica</i> .				3 to 4 ft.	3.50	30.00	250.00
Hemlock Spruce. See <i>Abies</i> .				" <i>pectinata</i> . European Silver Fir 18 to 24 in.	.50	4.00	35.00
Holly. See <i>Ilex</i> .				2 to 3 ft.	1.00	7.50	
<i>Ilex opaca</i> . American Holly 12 in.	.50	5.00		" <i>sub-alpina</i> . 2 ft.	2.00		
Irish Yew. See <i>Taxus</i> .				" <i>Veitchii</i> . Japanese Fir 2 to 2½ ft.	2.00		
Japanese Cedar. See <i>Retinispora</i> .				<i>Pinus Austriaca</i> . Austrian Pine 2 to 2½ ft.	1.25		
<i>Juniperus argentea variegata</i> . 3 to 4 ft.	2.50			" <i>Cembra</i> . Cembran Pine 2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	12.50	
" <i>Chinensis</i> . 2½ ft.	1.25			3 ft.	2.00		
" <i>communis</i> . 3 ft.	1.25			" <i>flexilis</i> . 18 to 24 in.	1.00		
" var. <i>alpina</i> . 2 to 3 ft. broad	1.00			" <i>Massoniana</i> . 3 to 4 ft.	2.00		
" var. <i>Douglasii</i> . Golden Juniper 12 to 18 in. broad	.75	6.00	50.00	" <i>Mugho</i> . Mountain Pine 18 to 24 in. broad	.75	6.00	
2½ ft. broad	2.00			" <i>ponderosa</i> . 18 in.	.75		
" var. <i>pendula</i> . 2 to 2½ ft.	1.50			" <i>resinosa</i> . Red Pine 2 to 2½ ft.	.75	6.00	
" var. <i>prostrata</i> . 2 ft.	.75	5.00		" <i>rigida</i> . Pitch Pine 2½ to 3 ft.	1.00		
" <i>Hibernica</i> . Irish Juniper 2½ ft.	.75	5.00		" <i>Strobus</i> . White Pine 4 to 5 ft.	2.00	20.00	150.00
" <i>Japonica aurea</i> . 2 ft.	1.50	12.50		" <i>sylvestris</i> . Scotch Pine 2½ to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50	90.00
" " <i>Sabina</i> . 1 ft.	.50	4.00		Prostrate Juniper. See <i>Juniperus</i> .			
" " <i>Schottelii</i> . 5 ft.	3.00			<i>Pyracantha</i> . See <i>Crataegus</i> .			
" <i>suecica</i> . Swedish Juniper 1 ft.	.50			Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. See <i>Thuja</i> .			
" var. <i>compacta</i> . 8 to 12 in.	.35			Red Pine. See <i>Pinus</i> .			
" var. <i>stricta</i> . 15 to 18 in.	.50			<i>Retinispora filifera</i> . Japanese Cedar. 2 to 2½ ft.	1.00	7.50	
" <i>Virginiana</i> . Red Cedar 2½ ft.	.75			3 to 4 ft.	2.50	20.00	
" var. <i>alba spica</i> . 5 ft.	3.00			5 ft.	4.00		
" var. <i>glauca</i> . 2 to 2½ ft.	1.75	15.00		" var. <i>aurea</i> . 12 to 18 in.	1.00	10.00	
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	25.00		" <i>lycopodoides</i> . 2 to 2½ ft.	1.50		
" var. <i>variegata</i> . 4 to 5 ft.	4.00			" <i>obtusata</i> . 3 to 4 ft.	2.50	20.00	
" <i>Waukegan</i> . Prostrate Juniper 2½ ft.	1.00			5 ft.	4.00	30.00	
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> . Laurel 12 to 18 in.	1.00	7.50	60.00				
" <i>latifolia</i> . Laurel 12 to 18 in.	.75	7.00	60.00				
2 ft., heavy,	2.00	15.00	125.00				

		Each	Per 10	Per 100			Each	Per 10	Per 100	
Retinispora var. aurea.	18 to 24 in.	\$1.25	\$10.00		Thuja occidentalis.	Amer. Arbor-Vitæ	18 to 24 in.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
" var. compacta.	12 to 18 in.	.75	6.00				3 to 3½ ft.	1.00	7.50	60.00
	2 ft.	1.00	8.00		" var. aurea.	Geo. Peabody Golden Arbor-Vitæ	12 to 18 in.	.75	5.00	
" pisifera.	5 ft.	3.50	30.00				4 to 5 ft.	3.50	30.00	
" var. aurea.	2½ to 3 ft.	2.00	15.00		" var. filifolia.	Fern-leaved Arbor-Vitæ	2 to 2½ ft.	1.00	7.50	50.00
	4 to 5 ft.	3.00	25.00				2½ to 3 ft.	1.50	10.00	
" plumosa.	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00		" var. globosa.	Globe Arbor-Vitæ	10 to 12 in.	.35	2.50	20.00
	4 to 5 ft.	3.00	25.00		" var. horizontalis.	2½ to 3 ft.	2.00			
" var. aurea.	2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	10.00		" var. Hoveyi.	Dwarf Arbor-Vitæ	12 to 18 in.	.35	2.50	20.00
	3 to 3½ ft.	2.50	20.00				18 to 24 in.	.50	3.50	30.00
" var. argentea.	2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	12.50		" var. Little Gem.	8 in. broad	.35			
" squarrosa.	1 to 2 ft.	1.00	8.00		" var. Meehani.	Meehans' Golden Arbor-Vitæ	18 to 24 in.	.75	6.00	
	2 to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00				2 to 2½ ft.	1.50		
RHODODENDRON ORDERS BOOKED FOR SPRING ONLY.					" var. pumila.	Dwarf Arbor-Vitæ	12 to 18 in.	.35	2.50	20.00
Rhododendron Hybrids.					" "	pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arbor-Vitæ	18 to 24 in.	.50	3.00	30.00
	12 to 18 in., bushy	1.00	10.00				3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.50	60.00
	18 to 24 in., bushy	1.50	13.50		" var. Sibirica.	Siberian Arbor-Vitæ	12 to 18 in.	.35	2.50	15.00
	2 to 2½ ft.	1.75	15.00		" var. spiralis.	2½ to 3 ft.	1.00	7.50		
		\$70.00 for 50			" var. Tom Thumb.	18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.50		
	2½ to 3 ft. selected specimens	\$2.00, \$3.00 and	5.00 each		" var. Victoria.	Silver-tipped Arbor-Vitæ	2 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00
" maximum.	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	10.00	\$75.00	" var. Vervaeveana.	3 to 4 ft.	2.00	20.00		
	3 to 5 ft., bushy	2.50	20.00				4 to 5 ft.	3.50	30.00	
		\$75.00 for 50			Thujaopsis borealis.	12 to 18 in.	1.00			
	(Special prices for car loads)				Tree Box.	See Buxus.				
" punctatum.	12 to 18 in.	1.00	7.50		Ulex Europaea.	Furze.	2 ft., from pots	.75	5.00	
Rhodora Canadensis.	12 to 15 in.	.50			White Pine.	See Pinus.				
Ruscus aculeatus.	Butchers' Broom				White Spruce.	See Abies.				
	6 in.	.35	2.50		Yew.	See Taxus.				
Scotch Heather.	See Calluna.				Yucca angustifolia.	Adam's Needle	3 yrs.	.35	2.00	12.00
Scotch Pine.	See Pinus.						4 yrs.	.35	2.00	12.00
Siberian Arbor-Vitæ.	See Thuja.						5 yrs.	.50	3.00	20.00
Spruce.	See Abies.				" filamentos.		2 yrs.	.75	6.00	
Swedish Juniper.	See Juniperus.				" gloriosa.		3 yrs.	.75		
Taxus adpressa.	2 to 3 ft.	2.00			" var. recurva.		4 yrs.	.35	2.00	15.00
" baccata.	English Yew				" pendulifolia.					
	12 to 18 in.	1.00	7.50							
	2 to 3 ft.	2.00								
" var. elegantissima.	Golden Yew									
	4 to 5 ft.	3.50								
" var. Hibernica.	Irish Yew									
	2½ to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50							
	3 to 3½ ft.	2.50								
" var. aurea.	2 to 2½ ft.	2.00	20.00							
" var. pyramidalis.	2½ to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00							
	3½ to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00							
" var. Washingtoni.	18 to 24 in.	2.00								

Our Rhododendrons are the finest hybrids from the best English growers. This stock is high grade in every particular and has many points of superiority over the common, cheaper and far less satisfactory Holland-grown plants.



The Siberian Arbor-Vita is a compact evergreen, and one useful for a specimen or for hedge planting. A most desirable Arbor-Vita is the Hoveyi, a variety of the ordinary kind, yet with far prettier foliage and dwarf, compact, globular form of growth. Another attractive plant is the Fern-leaved variety.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Notice our big assortment. All the plants are in the best shape for moving with success. Our pot-grown stock deserves universal recognition as it is so far superior to the grade usually sold. A special department makes a feature of this class and it has made wonderful strides toward improving the quality of this stock. Pot-grown vines can be set out during the hot summer months with remarkably pleasing results.

Potted Vines

	Each	10	100
Heavy grade, 6 and 7 in pots	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$50.00
5 in. pots . . . . .	.50	3.50	25.00
3½ and 4 in. pots . . . . .	.35	2.50	15.00

Field-grown Vines. Heavy, Strong, Transplanted

	Each	10	100
4-5 ft. tops . . . . .	.50	\$3.50	\$20.00
2-3 ft. tops . . . . .	.35	2.50	15.00
1-2 ft. tops . . . . .	.25	2.00	10.00

<i>Actinidia arguta.</i>	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots	<i>Clematis paniculata.</i>	3½ inch pots, 5 inch pots, 7 inch pots
<i>Akebia quinata.</i>	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots	" <i>Virginiana.</i> Virgin's Bower	1 to 2 ft.
<i>Ampelopsis bipinnata.</i>	4 inch pots	Climbing Hydrangea.	See Hydrangea.
" <i>dissecta.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	Cross Vine.	See Bignonia.
" <i>Veitchii.</i> Japanese Ivy	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft., 5 inch pots	<i>Decumaria barbara.</i>	4 inch pots, 5 inch pots
" <i>Virginica.</i> Virginia Creeper	2 to 3 ft.	<i>Dioscorea Batatas.</i> Yam Vine	3½ inch pots
" <i>var. Engelmanni.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	Dutchman's Pipe.	See Aristolochia.
<i>Aristolochia Siphon.</i> Dutchman's Pipe	6 and 7 inch pots	English Ivy.	See Hedera.
" <i>tomentosa.</i>	5 inch pots	<i>Euonymus radicans.</i>	1 to 2 ft., 4 inch pots, 5 inch pots
<i>Berchemia volubilis.</i> Supple Jack	1 to 2 ft.	" <i>var. broad-leaved.</i>	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
<i>Bignonia capreolata.</i> Cross Vine	5 inch pots	" <i>var. variegatus.</i>	4 inch pots
" <i>radicans.</i> Trumpet Vine	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens.</i> Carolina Jasmine	5 inch pots
<i>Carolina Jasmine.</i> See <i>Gelsemium.</i>		Grape.	See <i>Vitis.</i>
<i>Celastrus articulatus.</i>	2 to 3 ft., 5 inch pots	<i>Hedera Helix.</i> English Ivy	5 inch pots
" <i>scandens.</i> Staff Vine	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	Honeysuckle.	See <i>Lonicera.</i>
" <i>punctatus.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	<i>Hydrangea scandens.</i> Climbing Hydrangea	5 inch pots
<i>Clematis coccinea.</i>	4 inch pots, 5 inch pots	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum.</i> Yellow Jasmine	4 inch pots, 5 inch pots
" <i>crispa.</i>	5 inch pots	" <i>officinale.</i> White Jasmine	5 inch pots
" <i>Flammula.</i>	5 inch pots	<i>Lonicera Belgica.</i> Monthly Honeysuckle	1 to 2 ft.
" <i>Hybrids.</i>	2 and 3 years, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100. Orders booked for spring delivery only	" <i>brachypoda.</i> Japanese Honeysuckle	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots
		" <i>var. aurea.</i> Golden-leaved	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots



A bed of choice Peonies will always be a source of pleasure. Start with the finest varieties, however, and by all means plant them in the fall. We have a magnificent, though limited, assortment of the best named kinds. Some bear large flowers of a delightful fragrance. Ask for our descriptive list.

Lonicera Halleana. Hall's Japan	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots	Roses, var. Lord Penzance Hybrid.	from 4 inch pots
“ sempervirens. Scarlet Coral	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots	“ White Rambler.	from 5 inch pots, from 6 inch pots
“ Sinensis. Chinese	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots	“ Wichuraiana.	from 5 inch pots
Japanese Creeper. See Ampelopsis.		“ var. Dorothy Perkins.	from 5 inch pots
Lycium Chinense. Matrimony Vine	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft., 5 inch pots	“ var. Gardenia.	from 7 inch pots
Matrimony Vine. See Lycium.		“ var. Jersey Beauty.	from 5 inch pots, from 6 inch pots
Menispermum Canadense. Moon Seed	1 to 2 ft.	“ var. So. Orange Perfection.	from 6 and 7 inch pots
“ Dauricum.	1 to 2 ft.	“ var. Universal Favorite.	from 7 inch pots
Moon Seed. See Menispermum.		Staff Vine. See Celastrus.	
		Supple Jack. See Berchemia.	
		Trumpet Vine. See Bignonia.	
		Variegated Grape. See Vitis.	
		Virginia Creeper. See Ampelopsis.	
		Virgin's Bower. See Clematis.	
		Vitis aestivalis. Wild Grape	1 to 2 ft.
		“ cordifolia. Wild Grape	1 to 2 ft.
		“ heterophylla var. Japanese Variegated	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft., 4 inch pots, 5 inch pots
		“ incisa.	1 to 2 ft.
		“ Labrusca. Wild Grape	1 to 2 ft.
		“ riparia. Sweet-scented Wild Grape	1 to 2 ft.
		White Jasmine. See Jasminum.	
		Wistaria frutescens. American Wistaria	2 to 3 ft., 5 inch pots
		“ magnifica.	2 to 3 ft., 5 inch pots
		“ multijuga. Japanese Wistaria	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots
		“ var. alba. Japanese White	5 inch pots, 6 and 7 inch pots
		“ Sinensis. Chinese Purple	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 5 inch pots, 6 and 7 inch pots
		“ var. alba. Chinese White	2 to 3 ft., 5 inch pots
		Yam Vine. See Dioscorea.	
		Yellow Jasmine. See Jasminum.	

CLIMBING OR RUNNING ROSES.

Roses. Baltimore Belle	5 inch pots
“ Climbing Soupert.	heavy from 7 inch p ts
“ Crimson Rambler	from pots 35c. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100
	5 inch pots and heavy field-grown, 50c. ea., \$3.50 per 10, \$25.00 per 100
	7 inch pots \$1.00, \$7.50 per 10, \$50.00 per 100
“ multiflora.	1 to 2 ft., 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$10.00 per 100
“ Prairie Queen.	5 inch pots
“ setigera.	2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100
	3 to 4 ft., 50c. each, \$3.50 per 10, \$25.00 per 100
Sweet Brier.	1 to 2 ft., 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$10.00 per 100
	2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100

A Most Desirable Vine

A most useful vine is the Akebia quinata and it should be planted to a greater extent. It grows rapidly and has very pretty leaves. For porch use it is especially adapted and it is certain to give satisfaction to every person needing a variety which is both uncommon and ornamental. We have an excellent lot of plants in pots and these are so good that they deserve especial mention. Many are in six-inch pots, though, as long as this extra grade lasts, we will include a number of them when lots of ten plants or more are ordered and charge them at the rate quoted for the five-inch pot grade.



Bordering a turf walk is a choice assortment of hardy perennials. The illustration does not do full justice to the scene, as one must see the combination of color and form to appreciate the beauty of such an arrangement. From early spring until late fall some display of bloom is showing.

Hedge Plants

Directions for Planting

SOIL.—In planting hedges, care should be taken to secure a quantity of good top-soil with which to fill in about the roots of the plants. This is especially the case when evergreen hedges are to be planted, as they require a great deal of nourishment to keep them healthy and of a good, rich color. Well-rotted stable manure should also be worked in the trench with the soil. Do not cramp the roots in a small, narrow trench; dig a good, wide one so that the roots can be spread out flat and still not touch the sides of it.

MANURE.—After the trees are planted, put a coating of manure on the surface of the soil around the plants covering all the earth that has been disturbed in the planting. This mulch should be left on for a year, and finally worked into the ground.

EVERGREENS, running in size from 12 to 24 inches, can be planted about 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows; but the larger sizes, from 2½ to 3½ feet, must be set about 18 inches apart. They should be pruned when planted; it tends to make the plants more bushy, making the shapening of the hedge an easy matter afterwards.

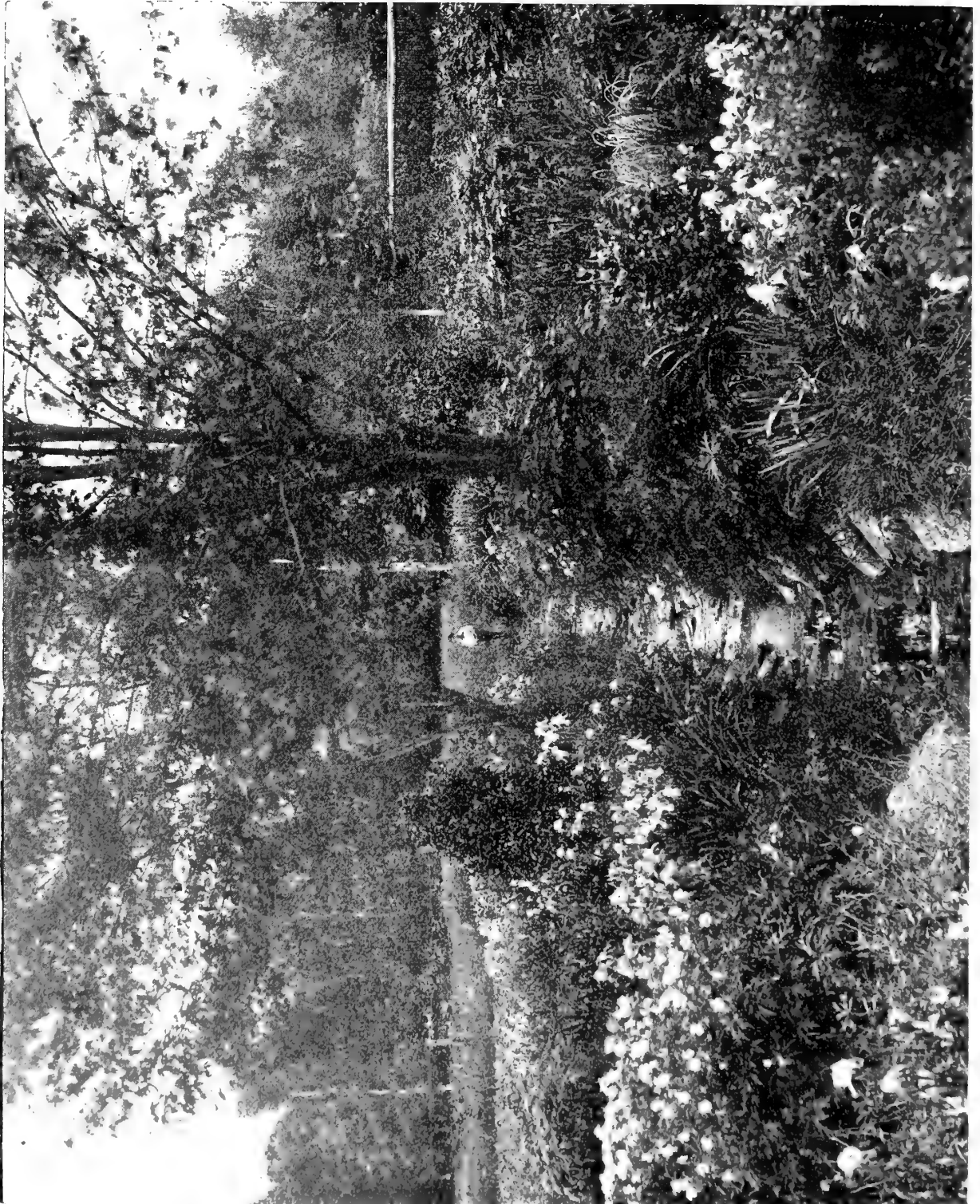
DECIDUOUS PLANTS.—The distance these should be set apart will depend mainly upon the character of the plants purchased. One- and two-year-old seedlings or cuttings should be set about six inches apart, though if planted in a double row they may be set 8 inches apart. Bushy transplanted stock in sizes from 2 to 3 feet may be set 12 inches apart, or if in double rows, 15 inches apart. Larger plants should be set according to their size.

DOUBLE-ROW HEDGES.—These are made where a very thick and dense hedge is required, and they make much the best hedges under any condition. The plants are set in two rows, each row about 6 to 9 inches apart, according to the size of the plant used, and the plants from 6 to 15 inches apart in the rows.

OUR PLANTS are particularly fine for hedging purposes, especially those marked bushy. These deciduous plants, if set out as directed, and cut back very sharply, will push up strong stems and form a very thick bushy hedge. They will make a good, strong hedge if not pruned back at once, but we always advise pruning as being the best plan in the end. The smaller sizes will also make good hedges in time, though naturally not as soon as the transplanted stock. They must be cut to the ground as soon as planted, and if cut back again the second year they will make even a stouter hedge. These plants are particularly useful when it is intended to plant double rows. Strong-growing plants like the Honey Locust, Osage Orange, and Buckthorn, are nearly always sold as seedling plants, it being seldom that transplanted stock is used.

		Per 100	Per 1000			Per 100	Per 1000
Arbor-vitae.	18 to 24 in.	\$18 00	\$70 00	Hawthorn, Cockspur.	3 to 4 ft., bushy	\$25 00	
Hemlock Spruce.	12 to 18 in.	30 00		“ English.	2 to 3 ft.	20 00	
	2½ to 3 ft., very bushy	100 00		“ “	3 to 4 ft.	25 00	
Norway Spruce.	2 to 2½ ft.	25 00		Hornbeam.	2 to 3 ft.	15 00	
Althaeas, assorted colors.	1 to 2 ft.	12 00		Locust Honey.	2 yr. trans.	6 00	\$40 00
“ “	2 to 3 ft.	18 00		Osage Orange.	1 yr.	1 25	4 00
“ best plants.	3 ft.	25 00		“ “	2 yr.	2 50	8 00
Barberry, Common Green-leaved.				Privet, California.	12 to 18 in., 1 yr.	4 00	20 00
“ Thunberg’s Japanese.	18 to 24 in.	12 00	100 00	“ “	2 to 3 ft., 2 yr., bushy	6 00	40 00
	12 to 18 in.	15 00	120 00	“ “	3 to 4 ft., bushy	12 00	80 00
Beech, European.	4 to 4 ft.	75 00					
Buckthorn.	2 yr.,	8 00	40 00				

Very heavy grade, grown wide apart in nursery rows, allowing for plenty of room to make bushy specimens, at \$20 00 per 100.



An uninteresting field and ordinary water course have been made objects of beauty by the liberal planting of such useful perennials as Iris, Tradescantia, Hardy Grasses, Day Lilies, etc.

The Value of Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

That this class of plants has beauty and genuine merit as its dominant qualities cannot be disputed, and yet the economical feature is the one which has done most to popularize the stock. Reasonable enough this is, too.

No one will object to a saving of time, trouble and money, and the user of Hardy Perennials accomplishes this result.

The plants are hardy. Each spring finds them coming through the ground stronger and better than the preceding season. One planting is sufficient, for after becoming well established they thrive with but an ordinary amount of care and attention. Yet one may always have the opportunity to add a few of the newer plants each year. Consider the superiority to annuals in this respect and the consequent reduction of expense.

Look through our list and note the immense assortment. Think of the possibilities that are contained in such a variety of color and form. To the ambitious planter the prospect is indeed alluring.

As in everything else quality should be kept well in mind when the purchase of such stock is under consideration. It has so much bearing upon the results, both the present and the future, and consequently upon the amount of satisfaction that is to be derived from the investment.



*To Alpine travelers this illustration of the Edelweiss will bring back many pleasant and interesting recollections. It is a rare plant in our country, though we are able to offer some good plants. What a shame such a pretty thing should carry the unwieldy technical name of *Gnaphalium Leontopodium*. We have plenty of other plants that are both uncommon and beautiful—the true Sweet Lavender for example.*

We firmly believe that we are in a better position to advantageously serve buyers of hardy plants than any other firm in this country. A well-managed and highly successful department has this special stock well in charge and it is equipped to guard the interests of its customers in a most satisfactory manner. It is conducted on broad and liberal lines and nothing is left undone that will result to the benefit of our trade.

Of the utmost importance to the majority of persons is the question of price, and yet this element properly should be of secondary consideration. First cost should not be the only thing kept in view. The prime object should be to secure the best return for the money expended. Get the best results. This will be worth more than the saving of a few cents. Our plants have an honest value and always will be found to be worth all we charge. In some instances they may be more expensive, but they are rightly so, for on account of the extra care and attention given them they cost more to produce. Any extra trouble that we take to grow high-grade plants and to place them in the hands of buyers, in the best of condition, is to the customer's interest.

Prices should not be compared while leaving quality out of consideration. Quality, or lack of it, cannot always be detected by superficial examination. It is necessary to go deeper. Breeding is an important feature of vegetable as well as of animal life.

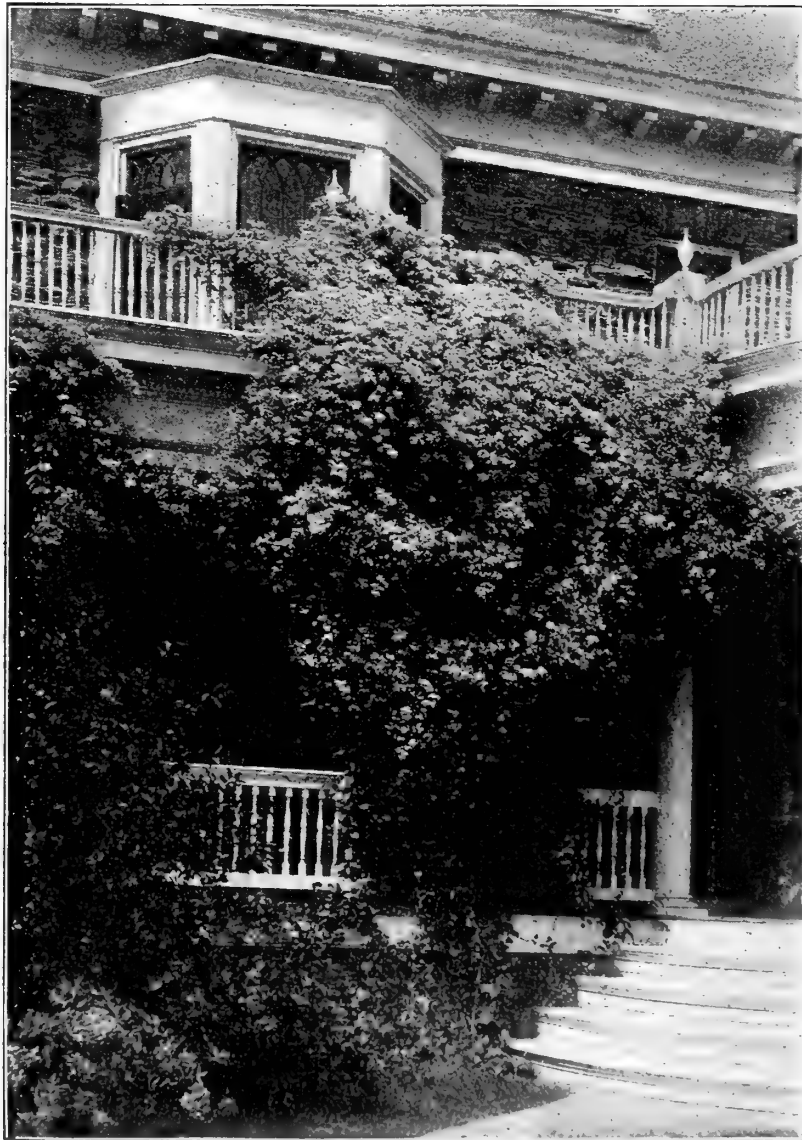
We are confident that the full money's worth can be obtained by dealing with our establishment. Our stock is choice, well-grown and thrifty. Without a doubt it will please. It is not our policy to sell microscopic plants nor do we offer the large, overgrown clumps that are low in vitality. There is a happy medium and we have been able to strike it.

Brightening Up Shrubbery Borders

Most of the flowering shrubs bloom in the early part of the year, such as Lilac, Golden Bell, Judas, Deutzia, Spiræas and dozens of others. These plants, if in borders around the lawn, are apt to be dull and uninteresting at other seasons.

It is astonishing what a difference a few Hardy Perennials, judiciously placed, will make. A clump of scarlet Phlox here, or a white one there, or the aristocratic Lilies growing in little recesses, or a bold clump of the tall Larkspur, changes the whole effect.

Then, again in the fall, when the leaves of shrubbery are beginning to take on their autumn tints, the charm is much enhanced by the Golden Rods, Purple Aster, Sunflowers and other fall blooming plants.



Worthy of most liberal planting is the Clematis paniculata, a hardy, rapid-growing vine of an exceedingly free habit of flowering. At the end of summer and early in fall, when bloom is most appreciated because of its scarcity, this variety produces immense masse of small white, sweet-scented flowers. Our stock, particularly the extra strong and thrifty plants in pots, is especially fine.

Planning a Hardy Perennial Garden

Being both a permanent and important feature of any planting, the planning of a Hardy Perennial garden should be taken up with care. Sometimes these are known as old-fashioned gardens, and as such have an additional charm. Consideration should be given the arrangement, for it is not, as in the use of annuals, calculated for a season only, but for a period as long as attention is given the stock. With this fact in mind one is readily willing to spend plenty of time and thought upon the details. Understand that we do not wish to condemn annuals. They are so useful in many ways that this would not be fair. They can be used in connection with Hardy Perennial beds to great advantage, serving the purpose of brightening them up, especially during the first season. Herbaceous plantings improve with age, and in some cases the first season does not give a good indication of the charming effects that will be produced the succeeding year.

A harmonious relation of color, form and surroundings should be secured. The effort to attain this end should not result in a monotonous appearance. The attempt to obtain harmony must not be carried out to the extent of creating an effect that is tame. Variety surely is the spice of horticultural life, though an excessive amount is tiresome and lacking in force. A poor arrangement of colors has the tendency, as the bright editor of a popular ladies' journal puts it, "to cause the plants to fairly shriek at each other." This error is quite common to many plantings, however.

Study the heights of the varieties—it is not well to place a tall one in the foreground and one of dwarf nature in the rear of a bed—and arrange the colors so that they will not conflict. Some bloom can be secured in succession from early spring until late frost, as one of the great merits of these plants is that they flower at varying periods.

Our experience is at the command of all persons who wish more specific information. It is our desire to be of service, and no one should ever hesitate to apply to us for advice or suggestions.

System demands that the work be planned in advance. The character of such arrangement should be definite and future delays and misunderstandings thus rendered of rare occurrence.

In plantings of any extent it is well to use a practical working plan. We can prepare this, and the cost would not be of great consequence, especially if the benefits derived would be considered.

Our Landscape Department makes a special feature of preparing plans for the arrangement of Hardy Perennials. It does not adhere to any set style, it does not offer stereotyped designs, but makes each plan to best suit the purpose for which it is intended. Each is given individual study, and whether but a rough draft or finished blue print, it will be found to have in it all the essentials that only thought and experience can give. Our charges depend upon the time taken and work and study involved, and they will never be found out of proportion to the good results secured through the aid of a practical plan.

Soil and Situation

Practically it is no trouble to successfully grow Hardy Perennials. Dismiss all thoughts of possible difficulties, for they exist more in imagination than reality. Give the stock a reasonable amount of care and no class of plants will give a better return for the attention received. Especially is this the case when the newly-set plants are of strong constitution—like ours—and are in good condition.

For almost all the Hardy Plants any ordinary garden soil is suitable. Where large quantities of cut-flowers are required, the ground should be deeply and well manured.

It is often a great wonder how well some of these plants do under adverse conditions. However poor the soil and uncongenial it may be to plant life, there is scarcely a position in which some of this useful class will not grow and which they will not considerably improve. But too much should not be expected from such situations. Taking into consideration their adaptability and many other desirable qualities, is it any marvel that they are so popular?

Glance at our list. It is not hard to note that it is complete, and yet all of the varieties we have in stock are not mentioned. Some are omitted because their value has not been demonstrated, others, for the reason that we did not have enough to make it worth while to catalogue them, and so on. Ask for any kinds not mentioned. More than likely we have what you want, for this department is wide awake and thoroughly up to date.

Come to us for special information. We are always glad to suggest selections of plants most suitable for wet, dry, or shady places, or for any particular purpose.

Above all things remember that quality counts for much in herbaceous stock.

Arrangement of Hardy Flowers

Right here is the stumbling block to most persons who are ambitious to own a pretty garden of Hardy Perennials and we wish to give a few words of advice on the subject of arrangement.

These plants are unconventional in their habit of growth. This feature is one of their greatest charms and makes them appeal so strongly to lovers of the art of nature; yet its principle is not thoroughly understood, or if it be, it is not applied in enough cases. With such a characteristic it is but logical that all strikingly formal lines should be avoided in the arrangement. The most pleasing results are obtained by massing in a natural manner in large borders, etc., or by planting in smaller beds or borders just as the surroundings suggest. Describe conditions and we will be pleased to give more specific information. The best plan by far is to have the scheme of planting well in mind before the actual work is taken up. Upon this matter we have a few words to say in another chapter.



An attractive way of arranging Iris and the Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora is illustrated. Spring and fall flowering effects are thus secured. Besides, the combination is not a bad one even when no bloom is showing. This contains a good suggestion for arranging shrubbery borders. Yuccas are remarkably like Iris in foliage effect and may be added for summer flowering, giving an almost continuous display from early till late.

Planting Hardy Flowers

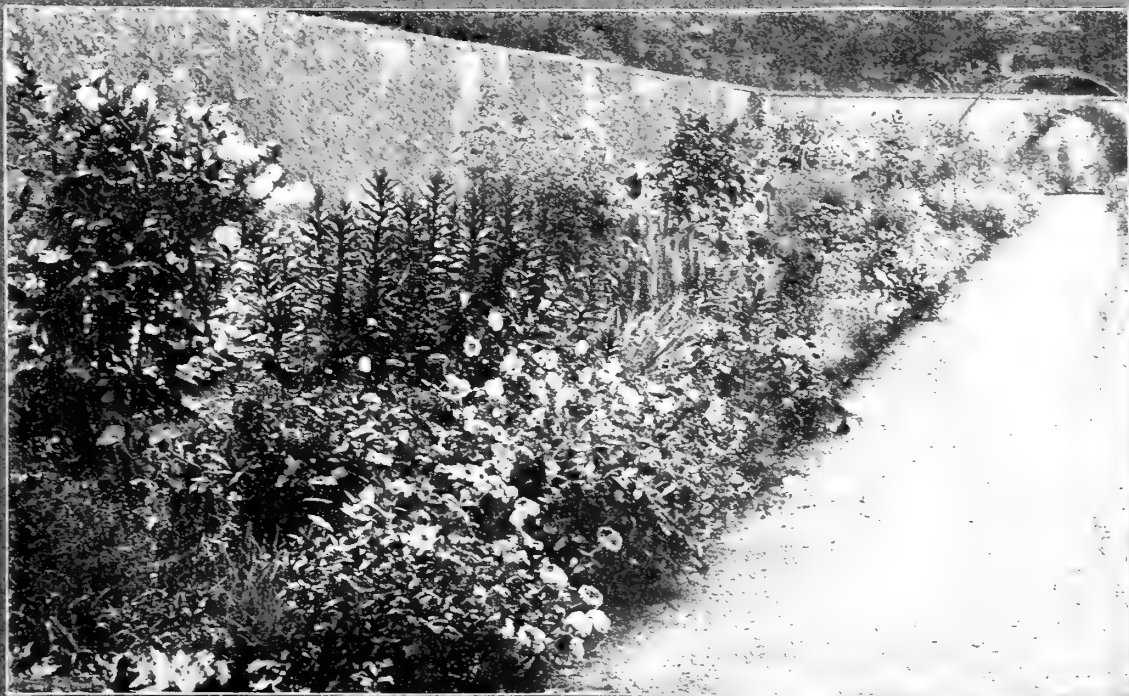
The best season for planting Hardy Herbaceous plants is a mooted question, but is not such a difficult problem. Both spring and fall are good, and we are not prejudiced in favor of either.

Circumstances make it necessary that much of our own planting be done in the autumn, as we are too busy shipping during March and April. The results are remarkably successful, and it is necessary that they should be, for the element of loss is as important to us as to our customers. The fall season is longer and allows for more care and less rush; but the instructions in regard to drainage and protection by manure should be observed.

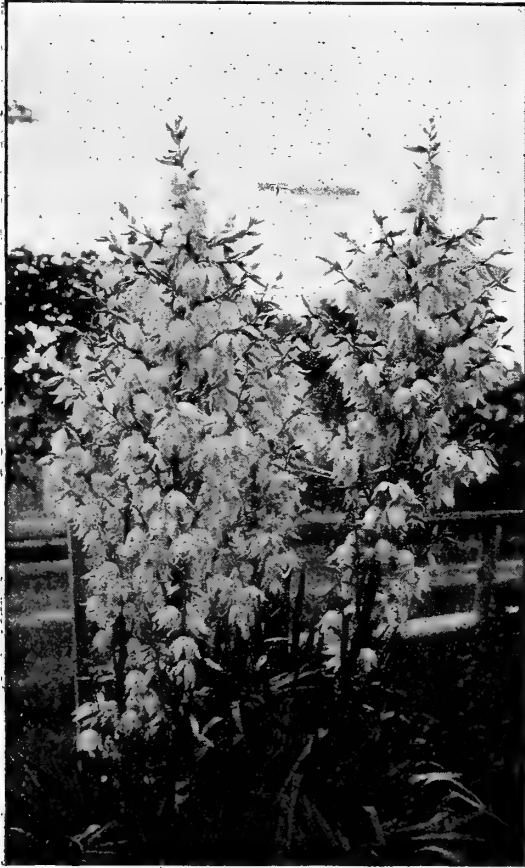
All the early flowering kinds, like the Bleeding Hearts, Pæonies, Iris, etc., bloom so soon in the spring that there is not time to become established unless planted in Autumn. Such varieties should be planted in the fall and a covering of manure given to prevent the frost from lifting them out of the ground. Wet ground is not generally desirable for fall planting.

Most of the Lily bulbs should be planted in the fall. For cases where this is not convenient we carry a large stock of choice kinds in pots for spring planting.

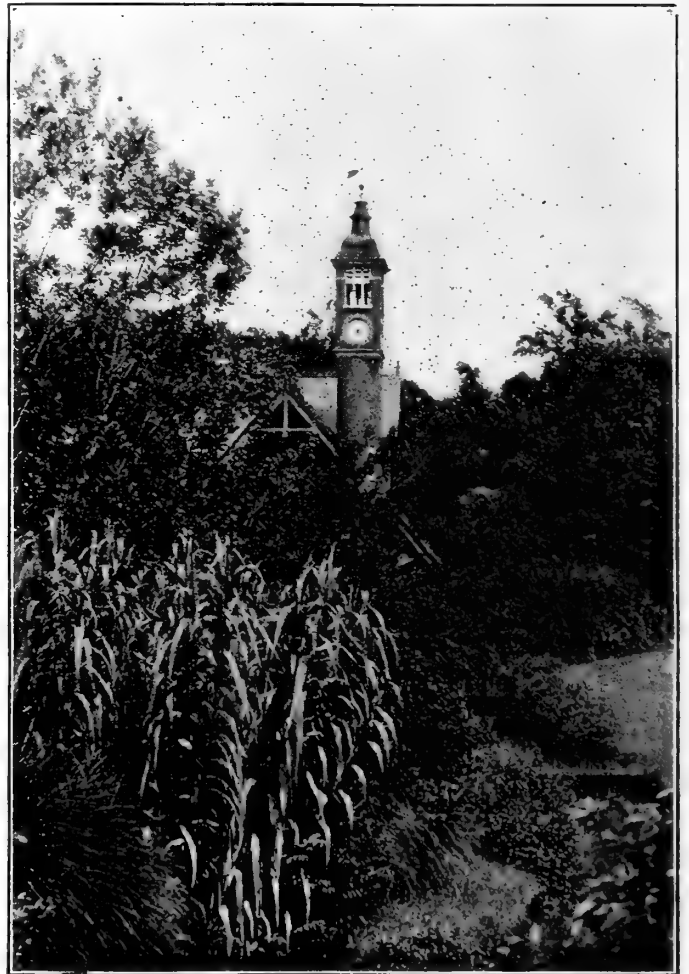
Wherever it is possible to do so, we send out plants with a liberal ball of earth attached to their roots. This is protected by neatly and compactly wrapping in paper. This makes transplanting a matter that is very easy to successfully accomplish. All our stock, whether it carries plenty of soil or not, is vigorous and has a splendid root system, so the important question of planting is rendered almost devoid of anxiety. It is the great attention to little details that has helped us build up a business of which we can well feel proud.



The very words "Old-fashioned Garden" have a charm for most persons. The artistic yet striking effects secured through simplicity of arrangement have much to do with the reason for the increasing popularity of this style of planting. Such a garden is not a hard proposition, either to make or to keep, and with the aid of our hardy perennials the problem of producing the desired effect most promptly is reduced to a trifling matter.



A most useful evergreen is the Yucca filamentosa. All year round it is attractive, and doubly so in early summer, when it sends up tall stems completely covered with pretty, pure-white, bell-shaped flowers. Plant as a specimen, in clumps, or in the foreground of shrubbery borders. For the latter purpose it is well adapted, as the flowers create a display after the majority of shrubs have ceased blooming.



Many are the uses to which Hardy Grasses can be put to an advantage. Their character well adapts them for positions near ponds or streams. The tall-growing, reed-like plant in the illustration is the Arundo Donax. Most popular of all the Hardy Grasses are the different varieties of Eulalias. As being also especially suitable for planting in situations similar to the one noted might be mentioned the Iris, both the German and the Japanese.

Care and Cultivation

The attention required to make the average Hardy Perennial border a pleasure and a feature of home grounds is really so simple that it comes naturally to most garden lovers.

Hardy Perennials, when given a situation they like, are perfectly capable of taking care of themselves. If the following several rules are observed, success will be sure to crown the efforts of those desiring an interesting hardy flower garden.

Plant in fall or spring young thrifty stock, arranging it in a natural manner, as outlined in another chapter. If large clumps are required of any one kind, set the plants about one foot apart. These will then grow together, and do much better than when large, overgrown plants of impaired vitality are used. On an average, allow from one and a half to four square feet of space for each planting, depending upon the character of the plant.

The care after planting is quite ordinary. It consists chiefly of keeping the weeds down, and cutting away any untidy growth, such as dead flowers.

All varieties, if at all inclined to sprawl and that grow over a foot in height, should be staked carefully, keeping the supports out of sight as much as possible.

In late fall, after the first severe frost, all the dead tops should be cut away about three inches from the ground, excepting the Lavender, Bambusa, Iberis, Santolina and Tree Pæonies, and a coating of half-rotted manure spread over the border. This serves the double purpose of protecting the plants and enriching the ground. The following spring when the plants are just appearing through the ground this should be carefully forked under between the plants, which will leave the ground in good condition for the coming season.

Be sure in all cases to start out with a good stock as the foundation. So much depends upon quality that it is well to avoid all risks of future disappointment by planting the finest obtainable. Time has demonstrated that our plants can be expected to produce the very best results possible.

Even the best of plants may have their vitality impaired through lack of care on the part of the grower. Suppose he packs them poorly—too wet, perhaps too dry, too little or too much material, too tight or too loose—then most of his efforts in propagation count for little. Among the well posted buyers of plants it is well known that several firms in this country stand pre-eminent in the matter of packing. We honestly believe that we are ahead by several points. Shipping is a science. With us it is no longer guesswork.

Selections for Special Purposes

Hardy Perennials are popular because they deserve to be. Their sterling merits entitle them to even greater attention than they at present receive. The thoroughly practical combination of beauty, utility and economy that is contained in them well qualifies them for wider recognition.

Their planting would be far greater and the effects attained of a more pleasing nature if the horticulturally-inclined public were better posted in regard to them. Most amateurs and even some professional gardeners are not as well informed upon this branch as could be desired. It is but a matter of a very short time, however, when this knowledge will be far more general. Perennials are fashionable at the present time, and the wave of popularity will gain force with each season.

Under the circumstances it is not always the easiest matter to make a selection from such a complete and trustworthy assortment as we offer. This difficulty should give no concern to any of our friends, as we will at all times be glad to make specific recommendations of varieties, qualities, etc., when data in regard to requirements is given. Tell all about the size of bed or border, its location, its surroundings, etc., and we will give the matter careful consideration and make suggestions that should be of some value. Do not be afraid of going too much into details. It is to your interest—and ours—to cover every point completely.

Where plantings are large or complicated and in cases where the owner has neither the time nor the inclination to properly attend to it, we are prepared to make complete plans for every detail of such work. These are so comprehensive in scope that no trifle is omitted and so easily understood that any intelligent person is able to carry them into proper execution.

Some remarks in regard to this subject are given in the chapter "Planning a Hardy Perennial Garden." They are worth reading.

It will be our pleasure to give estimates for furnishing all the material and doing all the work connected with the making of such gardens.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Including

Old-fashioned Garden Flowers of all Kinds, Rock Plants, Bulbs, Grasses, Ferns, etc

Prices

Single Plants of any variety,	\$ 0.25
Ten Plants in any assortment,	2.00
One Hundred Plants in any assortment,	15.00
One Hundred Plants, our selection,	10.00

The only exceptions we make to these prices are Pæonies and Hardy Grasses, which are charged at 25c. each in large or small quantities ; and several other cases where the rate is mentioned in the list. Extra-sized clumps of Pæonies and Grasses at 35c. and 50c. each. Special rates quoted on lots of one thousand or more. Five plants are sold at the ten price and twenty-five plants at the hundred rate.

Plants suitable for Rockeries, marked with an asterisk (*)

Plants suitable for Shady Places, marked with two asterisks (**)

Plants suitable for planting in Swampy Ground, marked with a dagger (†)

	Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering		Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering
Achillea Eupatorium	2-3	Yellow	6-8	Anthemis nobilis. Chamomile	½	White	6
" Millefolium. Yarrow	1	White	7-8	" tinctoria	1-2	Yellow	6-7
" " roseum	1	Rose	7-10	" " pallida	1-2	Cream	6-7
" Ptarmica fl. pl. The Pearl	2-2½	White	7-8	Anthericum Liliastrum. St. Bruno's Lily	1	White	5-6
" taygetea	1½	Canary Yel.	6-7	Apios tuberosa	Vine	Chocolate	7-8
* " tomentosa	½	Yellow	7	Aquilegia (Columbine)			
Aconitum Napellus. Monkshood	3-4	Blue	9-10	" Californian Hybrids	2	Various	4-5
**Actæa spicata. Cohosh	2-3	White	5	* " Canadensis	1½	Red	4-5
Actinomeris helianthoides	3-4	Yellow	7	" chrysantha	3	Yellow	4-5
*Adonis vernalis	1	Yellow	4	" flabellata nana alba. Japan.	1	White	4-5
Agave Virginica	3		8	" Helenæ			
Agrostemma coronaria. Mullein Pink.	1½	Crimson	5	" vulgaris	2-3	Various	4-5
" " alba. White "	1½	White	5	" " alba	2-3	White	4-5
*Ajuga genevensis. Bugle	½	Blue	5	" " flora plena	2-3	Various	4-5
* " reptans. "	¼	Blue	5	*Arabis alpina. Rock Cress	½	White	4
Allium senescens. Flowering Onion.	1	Pink	6	*Armeria alpina. Thrift	½-1	Pink	5
" Tataricum (odorum)	1	Greenish	6	* " maritima	½-1	Pink	5
*Alyssum argenteum. Gold Dust	1	Yellow	4	* " " alba	½-1	White	5
* " saxatile compactum	¾	Yellow	4	Artemisia Abrotanum. Old Man.			
Amsonia salicifolia	2	Blue	6	" Southern Wood	2-3		
Anemone Japonica. Japanese Anemone.	2-3	White	9-11	" Absinthium. Wormwood	2-3		
" " Brilliant	1-1½	Red	9-11	" Dracunculus. Tarragon	1		
" " elegans	2-3	Pink	9-11	* " pontica. Old Woman	1	Feathery Foliage	
" " elegantissima	2-3	Rose	9-11	* " Stelleriana	½	Silvery Foliage	
" " Mont Rose	2-3	Dbl Pink	9-11	Asclepias Hallii			
" " Queen Charlotte	2-3	Dbl Pink	9-11	" incarnata pulchra	3	Red	7
" " rosea	2-3	Pink	9-11	" tuberosa. Butterfly Weed	1-1½	Orange	7
" " Whirlwind	3-4	Dbl White	9-11	*Aster alpinus. Mountain Aster	½	Blue	6-7
" coronaria. St. Bridget An.	1	Various	4-6	* " " albus	½	White	6-7
** " Pulsatilla. Pasque Flower	½-1	Violet	4	* " " speciosus	½	Blue	6-7
** " sylvestris fl. pl. Snowdrop				* " " superbum	½	Bright Blue	6-7
Windflower ¾	White	4-5		" amethystinus. Starwort	3	Blue	9-10
** " Virginiana	1-2	White	5 6	" longifolius. Lady Trevellyan	2	White	9 10

	Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering
Aster Mackii	1	Blue	9
" Novæ-Angliæ	3	Purple	9-10
" " rosea	3	Rose	9-10
" Novi-Belgii. Purity	3	Lavender	9-10
" " " Robert Parker	3-4	Lavender	9-10
" " " Top Sawyer	3-4	Lavender	9-10
" " " White Queen	3-4	White	9-10
" Nain Bleu. (New)			
" oblongifolius	1½-2	Lavender	9-10
" ptarmicoides	1-1½	White	7-8
" pyramidalis hybridus	2-3	Lavender	8-9
" Pyrenaicus			
" Tataricus	5-6	Blue	10-11
" Tradescanti	2	White	10
" turbinalis	2-3	Mauve	10
Bachelor's-buttons (See Ranunculus.)			
Baptisia alba	2-3	White	6-7
" australis	2-3	Blue	6-7
" tinctoria	1-2	Yellow	6-7
Bee-balm. See Monarda didyma.			
*Begonia Evansiana. Hardy Begonia.	1	Pink	
Belamcanda Chinensis. Blackberry Lily.	1-1½	Orange	8
Bellflower. See Campanula.			
Bellis perennis. English Daisy	¾	Various	4-6
Bergamot. See Monarda.			
Betonica. Betony			
" officinalis	1½	Pink	7
" orientalis	1½	Pink	7
" rosea	¾	Salmon Pink	7
Bleeding Heart. See Dicentra.			
Bocconia cordata. Plume Poppy	6-8	White	7
Boltonia glastifolia. False Starwort	4-5	White	8-9
" latisquama. " "	4-5	Pink	8-9
Bugle. See Ajuga.			
Burning Bush. See Dictamnus.			
*Brunella grandiflora	½	Blue	6-8
* " " alba	½	White	6-8
Cactus. See Opuntia.			
*Callirhoe involucrata. Poppy Mallow. Trailing		Magenta	6-9
Campanula. Bellflower.			
* " carpatica	½	Blue	7-9
* " " alba	½	White	7-9
* " garganica	¼	Blue	
" glomerata	1½-2	Blue	6
" grandis	1-1½	Blue	7
" latifolia macrantha	1-1½	Blue	6
" Media. Canterbury Bells	1-2	Blue	5-6
" " alba	1-2	White	5-6
" " calycanthema.			
" " Cup and Saucer	1-2	Blue	5-6
" multiflora	2	Blue	5-7
" persicifolia. Peach-leaved			
" " Bell-flower	1-1½	Blue	6-7
" " alba	1-1½	White	6-7
" pyramidalis	4-5	Blue	7-9
" " alba	4-5	White	7-9
" Raineri	¼	Blue	
* " rotundifolia. Harebell	½-1	Blue	5-7
Candytuft. See Iberis.			
Cardinal Flower. See Lobelia cardinalis.			
Centaurea amara	1-2	Purple	5-6
" dealbata	3-4	Yellow	8-9
" declinata	1	Pink & White	7
" macrocephala	3-5	Yellow	7
" montana	1-1½	Blue	6-7
" " alba	1-1½	White	6-7
" nigra variegata	½	Yellow Foliage	
*Cerastium tomentosum. Mouse-ear	¾	White	4-5
Chelone barbata. See Pentstemon barbatus.			

	Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering
Chelone glabra	4-5	White	8-9
" Lyoni	2-3	Pink	8-9
Christmas Rose. See Helleborus.			

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

No hardy flower garden, however small, can afford to be without these beautiful fall-blooming plants. The flowers are in every shade of yellow, bronze, pink, maroon and salmon, in addition to the pure whites, yellows, browns and reds. They bloom at a time when almost all other hardy plants have gone to rest for the winter, and are at their best during the glorious Indian summers, when their attractive shades of color blend beautifully with the rich autumn foliage. We have over seventy varieties of these glorious autumn flowers.

	Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering
Chrysanthemum. Hardy Chrysanthemums. 2		Various	9-10
" nipponicum	2	White	7-8
Cimicifuga racemosa. Snake-root	2-3	White	6-8
Clematis Davidiana. Bush Clematis	2-3	Blue	8-10
" recta	2-3	White	6-8
Colchicum autumnale. Autumn Crocus ¼		Various	9-10
" Parkinsoni. " " ¼		Pur & White	9-10
Columbine. See Aquilegia.			
**Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley ½		White	4-5
" " variegata. (Col. foliage) ½		White	4-5
Coreopsis grandiflora	1-1½	Yellow	5-9
" lanceolata	1-1½	Yellow	5-9
* " rosea	½-¾	Rose	7-8
" senifolia	1-2	Yellow	6-9
Coronilla varia. Crown Vetch	Trailing	Pink	6-8
Crane's Bill. See Geranium.			
Creeping Jenny. See Lysimachia.			
Daisy. See Bellis.			
Day Lily. See Hemerocallis			
Delphinium Chinense. Chinese Larkspur 1½-2		Blue	6-8
" " alba	1½-2	White	6-8
" elatum. Tall Larkspur	4-5	Blue	6-8
" formosum	2-3	Indigo	6-8
Dianthus barbatus. Sweet William	1	Various	5-6
" cruentus	¾	Scarlet	5-6
" plumarius. Her Majesty	½	White	5
" " Lord Lyons	½	Rose	5
" " May	½	Pink	5
" " Scotch Pink	½	Pink	5
" " variabilis	½	White & Maroon	5
Dicentra eximia	¾	Pink	5-8
" spectabilis. Bleeding Heart	1-2	Pink	4-6
Dictamnus Fraxinella. Gas Plant	1-2	Red	5-7
" " alba	1-2	White	5-7
**Digitalis alba. Foxglove	2-3	White	6-7
** " grandiflora	2-3	Yellow	6-7
** " monstrosa	2-3	Purple	6-7
** " purpurea	2-3	Purple	6-7
Doronicum plantagineum excelsum.			
" Leopard's Bane 1½-2		Yellow	4-6
Echinacea purpurea. Cone-flower	2-3	Purple	7-10
Echinops stricta. Globe Thistle	2-3	Blue	7-10
" Ritro	3	Blue	7-10
Eranthis hyemalis	¼	Yellow	3-4
Erigeron speciosus	2	Lilac	6-10
*Erinus alpinus	¼	Pink	5
Eryngium amethystinum. Sea Holly	2-3	Blue	7
" planum	2-3	Blue	7
Eupatorium ageratoides. Wh. Snake-root	2-3	White	9
" celestinum. Hardy Ageratum	1-2	Blue	9-10
" purpureum. Joe-Pye Weed	5-6	Purple	8-9
Euphorbia corollata	1½	White	7-9
Evening Primrose. CEnothera.			

	Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering
Flag. See Iris.			
Flax. See Linum.			
Forget-me-not. See Myosotis.			
** <i>Funkia cordifolia</i> . Plantain Lily	1½	Purple	7-8
** " <i>Fortunei glauca</i>	1½	Blue	7
** " <i>Japonica, subcordata or alba</i>	1	White	7-8
** " <i>lancifolia</i>	1½	Blue	7
" <i>ovata</i>	1	Lilac	7
** " <i>undulata variegata</i>	¾	White Foliage	
* <i>Gaillardia grandiflora superba</i> . Blanket Flower	1½	Various	7-9
** <i>Geranium ibericum album</i>	1½	White	5
** " <i>maculatum</i>	1½	Pink	5
** " <i>pratense</i>	1½	Purple	5
** " <i>Richardsoni</i>	1½	White	5
* " <i>sanguineum</i>	1	Red	6-9
<i>Geum Aldrichi</i>	½	Orange	6-7
" <i>triflorum</i>	½	Pink	6
<i>Gilenia trifoliata</i>	2	Blush Pink	6-7
<i>Glaucium Fischeri</i> . Horned Poppy	1½-2	Orange	6
Globe Flower. See <i>Trollius</i> . " Thistle. See <i>Echinops</i> .			
* <i>Gnaphalium Leucopodium</i> . Edelweiss	½	White	5
Goldenrod. See <i>Solidago</i> .			
Grape Hyacinth. See <i>Muscari</i> .			
* <i>Gypsophila Bokejeka</i>	3-4	White	7
" <i>paniculata</i> . Baby's Breath	2	White	7-8
Harebell. See <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> .			
<i>Helenium autumnale superbum</i> . Sneezewort	3	Yellow	8
" <i>Bigelovii</i>	2	Yellow	8-9
" <i>grandicephalum striatum</i>	2½	Br'n & Yel.	8
" <i>Hoopesii</i>	2	Orange	5-6
<i>Helianthus doronicoides</i>	4	Yellow	6-7
" <i>gigantous</i>	6-8	Yellow	8-9
" <i>grosse-serratus</i>	6-8	Yellow	8-9
" <i>lætiflorus</i>	4-5	Yellow	8-9
" <i>Maximiliani</i>	6	Yellow	9-10
" <i>mollis</i>	3	Yellow	8
" <i>multiflorus plenus</i> . Double Sunflower	3	Yellow	7-8
" " " <i>Soliel d'Or</i>	3	Yellow	7-8
" " " <i>Anemonæflora</i>	3	Yellow	7-8
" " <i>maximus</i> . Single Sunflower	6	Yellow	6-8
" <i>orgyalis</i>	6-8	Yellow	9-10
" <i>rigidus</i> . Miss Mellish	5-6	Orange	8-9
<i>Heliopsis lævis</i>	3	Orange	6-8
" " <i>Pitcheriana</i>	3	Orange	6-8
<i>Hemerocallis aurantiaca major</i>	1-2	Orange	6-7
" <i>Dumortieri</i> (<i>Sieboldi</i>).	1½-2	Orange	6
" <i>flava</i>	2	Yellow	6
" <i>fulva</i>	3	Bronze	8
" " <i>fl. pl.</i>	8	Bronze	8-9
" <i>graminea</i>	1½	Yellow	6
" <i>rutilans</i>	1½	Orange	5-6
" <i>Thunbergi</i>	2	Lemon	7-8
* <i>Heuchera brizoides</i>	1-1½	Red	
* " <i>sanguinea</i>	¾-1	Scarlet	5-6
* " <i>Wheeleri</i>	1-1½	Greenish	
<i>Hibiscus grandiflorus</i>	4-5	White	8-10
† " <i>militaris</i>	4-5	Pink	8-10
† " <i>Moscheutos</i> . Mallow	4-5	Pink	8-10
* <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	½	Orange Red	6-7
Hollyhocks (<i>Althæa rosea</i>)			
" <i>Allegheny</i>	6-8	Various	6-8
" <i>Carmine</i>			
" <i>Chamois on violet ground</i>			

	Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering
Hollyhocks Light Amaranth			
" <i>Pale Sulphur Yellow</i>			
" <i>Rose</i>			
" <i>Yellow on violet ground</i>			
" <i>White</i>			
" <i>Mixed single</i>			
*House Leek. See <i>Sempervivum</i> .			
<i>Hyacinthus candicans</i> . Giant Summer Hyacinth	3-4	White	7-8
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> . Hyssop.			
* <i>Iberis semperflorens superba</i> . Hardy Candytuft	½-1	White	4-6
* " <i>sempervirens</i>	½-1	White	4-6
* " <i>Tenoreana</i>	½-1	White	4-6
Iceland Poppy. See <i>Papaver nudicaule</i>			
<i>Inula Helenium</i> . Elecampane	4-5	Yellow	6-8

IRIS.

We do not know of any plants that are more satisfactory or easier to grow. If a good selection is made their blooming season will extend from early spring, when the pretty little *Iris pumila* first greets the eye, after the long winter, until the gorgeous Japanese *Iris* unfold and expose their revelation of color in July.

Our collection is a unique one; and, judging from the many gratifying letters we have received, the stock we send out is such that gives every satisfaction.

<i>Iris aphylla Swertii</i>	1-1½	Blue	5-6
" <i>Cengialti</i>	1	Lavender	5-6
" <i>cuprea</i>	1	Copper	5-6
" <i>florentina</i> . Orris Root	2-2½	White	5
" <i>Germanica</i> . Fleur de Lis. Flags	2-3	Various	5-6
† " <i>lævigata</i> . Japanese Iris	3-4	Various	7
" <i>ochroleuca</i>	3	Yellow	7
" <i>pallida Dalmatica</i>	3-4	Lavender	6
" " <i>speciosa</i>	2	Indigo	5
† " <i>spectabilis</i>	3	Dark Blue	6
" <i>prismatica</i> . Rainbow Iris	1-1½	White	6
† " <i>pseud-acorus</i> . Water Flag	2-3	Yellow	5-6
" <i>pumila</i> . Early Dwarf Flag	½	Various	3-4
† " <i>Siberica</i>	2-3	Blue	6
† " " <i>alba</i>	2-3	White	6
" <i>Siberica orientale</i>	2-3	Indigo	6
* " <i>tectorum</i> . Chinese Roof Iris.	1-1½	Lavender	6

Jacob's Ladder. See <i>Polemonium</i> .			
<i>Kniphofia</i> . See <i>Tritoma</i> .			
* <i>Lamium purpureum variegatum</i>	½	Purple	5
Larkspur. See <i>Delphinium</i> .			
<i>Lathyrus grandiflorus</i> . Perennial Pea.	5-6	Pink	6-8
" " <i>albus</i>	5-6	White	6-8
<i>Lavandula vera</i> . Lavender	2-3	Lavender	7-8
Leopard's Bane. See <i>Doronicum</i> .			
<i>Liatris scariosa</i> . Blazing-star	2-3	Purple	8-9
" <i>spicata</i>	2-3	Purple	7-8

LILIUM.

The lilies are the true aristocrats of the hardy flower garden, and are well worth a little extra attention to obtain the best results. The majority are of the easiest culture, and produce splendid effects when planted in clumps along shrubbery borders, and in partially shaded places

Nearly every one is acquainted with the *Lilium Harrisii*, so largely forced by the florists for Easter; the variety best adapted for growing in the open and very similar to it, is *Lilium longiflorum*. Then there is the handsome Tiger Lily, the gorgeous Gold-Banded Lily of Japan, the Turk's Cap, Annunciation and Speciosum Lilies, all of exceptional merit.

Lilies should be planted in the fall to secure the greatest amount of satisfaction. For the convenience of those who desire to plant in spring, we carry a large stock in pots,

	Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering		Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering
<i>Lilium auratum</i> . Gold Banded Lily of Japan	2-3	White Spotted	7-8	Periwinkle. See Vinca.			
" <i>candidum</i> . Annunciation Lily.	6	White	6	<i>Phlox tuberosa</i>	3-4	Purple	7
" <i>longiflorum</i> . Trumpet Lily	2½	White	6	* <i>Phlox amoena</i>	¼	Rosy Pink	5-6
" <i>speciosum album</i>	2½-3	White	8-9	" <i>decussata</i> . Garden Phlox	1-3	Various	7-9
" " <i>roseum</i>	2½-3	Rose	8-9	* " <i>divaricata</i>	1	Blue	5-6
** " <i>superbum</i>	4-5	Orange Red	7-8	" <i>maculata</i>	1½-2	Purple	7-9
** " <i>tigrinum splendens</i> . Tiger Lily	4-5	Orange Spotted	8	* " <i>subulata</i> . Moss Pink	½	Rose	4-6
<i>Linum perenne</i> . Flax	1½	Blue	6	* " " <i>alba</i>	½	White	4-6
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> . Cardinal Flower	1½	Cardinal	8	* " " <i>Sadie</i>	½	Lavender	4-6
Loosestrife. See <i>Lysimachia</i> .				<i>Physostegia denticulata</i>	3-4	Lilac	8-9
* <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> . Trefoil	½	Yellow	6-10	" <i>Virginica</i> . Obedient Plant.	2-3	Lilac	8-9
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> . Lupine	2-3	Purple	4-6	" " <i>alba</i>	2-3	White	8-9
" " <i>albus</i>	2-3	White	4-6	Pinks. See <i>Dianthus</i> .			
<i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i> . Scarlet Light-ning	3	Scarlet	7	Plantain Lily. See <i>Funkia</i> .			
" <i>diurna plena</i>	1	Red	6	<i>Platycodon grandiflora</i> . Chinese Bellflower	2	Blue	6-10
" <i>Haageana</i> . Maltese Cross	½	Various	6-7	" " <i>fl. pl.</i>	1½-2	Blue & White	6-10
" <i>Flos-Jovis</i> . Flower of Jove	1¼	Scarlet	5	" <i>Mariesii</i>	1½	Blue	6-10
" <i>viscaria splendens</i>	1	Red	7	* <i>Plumbago Larpentae</i>	¾	Blue	8-10
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	1-1½	Yellow	7	Plume Poppy. See <i>Bocconia</i> .			
" <i>clethroides</i> . Loosestrife	2-3	White	7-9	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> . Jacob's Ladder	1½-2	Blue	5-7
" <i>verticillata</i>	2-3	Yellow	7-9	** " <i>reptans</i>	1½	Blue	5
† " <i>vulgaris</i>	3-4	Yellow	7-9	" <i>Richardsoni</i>	1½	Blue	5-7
<i>Lythrum Salicaria</i>	4-5	Red. Pur.	7-8	<i>Potentilla hybrids</i>	1-1½	Various	6-8
" " <i>roseum superbum</i>	4-5	Rose	7-8	* <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	5-6	White	8-9
Mallow. See <i>Hibiscus</i>				Poppy. See <i>Papaver</i> .			
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> . Horehound	1-1½			<i>Primula veris elatior caerulea</i>	1½	Blue	4-6
<i>Mentha crispata</i> . Crested Mint	1-2			" <i>suaveolens</i> . Cowslip	1½	Various	4-6
" <i>Pulegium</i> . Pennyroyal	¼			<i>Prunella</i> . See <i>Brunella</i> .			
" <i>viridis</i> . Spearmint	1-2			<i>Pycnanthemum linifolium</i>	2	Greenish	
† <i>Monarda didyma</i> . Bergamot	1-2	Scarlet	7-9	<i>Pyrethrum Balsamita</i> . Costmary	1½-2		
† " " <i>splendens</i>	1-2	Scarlet	7-9	" <i>roseum</i>	1-1½	Various	6
† " <i>fistulosa</i>	2-2½	Pink	7-9	" <i>uliginosum</i> . Oxeye Daisy.	2-2½	White	8-9
† " " <i>alba</i>	2-2½	White	7-9	† <i>Rauunculus acris fl. pl.</i> Bachelor's Buttons	1-1½	Yellow	4-6
† " <i>purpurea</i>	2-2½	Purple	7-9	Red-hot-poker. See <i>Tritoma</i> .			
Monkshood. See <i>Aconitum</i> .				Rock Cross. See <i>Arabis</i> .			
<i>Montbretia crocosmiflora</i>	2	Orange	8-9	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> . Rosemary			
Moss Pink. See <i>Phlox subulata</i> .				<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	1½-2	Orange	8-9
<i>Muscari botryoides</i>	¼	Blue	4	" <i>laciniata</i> Golden Glow	5-6	Yellow	8-9
* " <i>palustris semperflorens</i> . Forget-me-not	½	Blue	4-6	" <i>maxima</i> . Coneflower	5-6	Bro'n & Yel.	8-9
* <i>Nepeta Glechoma variegata</i>	Creep'g	Blue	4-5	" <i>Newmani</i> . Black-eyed Susan	1½-2	Orange	8-9
* <i>Oenothera Missouriensis</i>	½-1	Yellow	6-9	" <i>subtomentosa</i>	2½-3	Orange	8-9
* " <i>riparia</i>	½-1	Yellow	6-9	* <i>Ruellia ciliata</i>	1½	Blue	6-8
* " <i>speciosa</i>	1-2	White	6-8	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> . Rue	1½	Yellow	
" <i>Youngii</i>	1½	Yellow	6-9	* <i>Salvia argentea</i>	1½-2	White	
* <i>Opuntia Rafinesquii</i> . Cactus	½-1	Yellow	6	" <i>azurea grandiflora</i>	3	Blue	8
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> . Sweet Marjoram	1-2	Pink	7-9	" <i>glutinosa</i>	1½	Yellow	7-9
Oswego Tea. See <i>Monarda didyma</i> .				" <i>nutans</i>	1½-2	Blue	6-7
** <i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	½	Maroon	3-5	<i>Santolina incana</i> . Lavender Cotton	1	Silvery	
** " <i>terminalis</i>	½-1	Whitish	5	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i> . Bouncing Bet	1½-2	Pink	8-10
<i>Paeonia arborea</i> (Moutan). Tree Paeony	4-5	Various	5-7	* <i>Saxifraga crassifolia</i>	1	Pink	3-5
		75c. each		<i>Scabiosa Caucasica</i>	1¼	Blue	6-7
" <i>officinalis</i> . Early Crimson Paeony	1½-2	Crimson	5-6	Sea Holly. See <i>Eryngium</i> .			
" " <i>alba</i>	1½-2	White	5-6	* <i>Sedum album</i> . Stonecrop	¼	White	7-9
" " <i>rosea</i>	1½-2	Rose	5-6	* " <i>Fabaria</i>	¾	Pink	8-9
" <i>sinensis</i> . Garden Paeonies	2-2½	Various	6	* " <i>Hispanicum</i> . Spanish Sedum	¼	Pinkish	7
" <i>tenuifolia</i> . Fern-leaf Paeony	1-1½	Crimson	5	* " <i>hybridum</i>	1½	Yellow	7-8
* <i>Papaver nudicaule</i> . Iceland Poppy.	½	Yellow	5-8	* " <i>Kampfschaticum</i>	1½	Yellow	7-9
* " " <i>alba</i>	½	White	5-8	* " <i>sexangulare</i> . Love Entangle	¼	Yellow	6-7
* " " <i>orange</i>	½	Orange	5-8	* " <i>Sieboldi</i>	¼	Pink	8
" <i>orientale</i> . Oriental Poppy.	2-2½	Scarlet	6	* " <i>spectabilis</i> Showy Sedum	1	Pink	8-9
<i>Pardanthus Chinensis</i> . See <i>Belamcanda</i> .				" <i>Telephium</i> . Live-forever	1-1½	Pink	8-9
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i> . Passion Flower	Vine	Blue	7-9	" " <i>purpureum</i>	1-1½	Pink	8-9
* <i>Pentstemon acuminatus</i>	1-2	Lilac	7	* <i>Sempervivum ruthenicum</i>	1½		
" <i>barbatus</i>	2-2½	Red	6-7	* " <i>tectorum</i> . House-leek	¼		
* " <i>diffusus</i>	1	Blue	6	* " <i>Verloti</i>	¾		
" <i>Digitalis</i>	2½-3	White	7	<i>Senecio pulcher</i>	1½	Rosy Car.	7-8

	Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering		Height in Feet	Color	Month of Flowering
Sidalcea malvæflora	2-3	Pink	5-7	*Thymus Serpyllum. Thyme	¼	Pink	5-6
Silphium laciniatum. Compass Plant	6-8	Yellow	7-9	* " " variegatus	¼	White leaves	
Solidago. Goldenrod.				* " lanuginosus	¼	Red	5-7
" altissima	3-4	Yellow	9-10	* " vulgaris. Common Thyme.	½	Pink	5-7
" Canadense	4-5	Yellow	9-10	Tiarella cordifolia. Foam Flower	1	Creamy Wh.	5-6
" nemoralis	2-3	Yellow	9-10	Tradescantia Virginica alba. Spider-			
" sempervirens	3-4	Yellow	9-10	wort	1-1½	White	5-7
" serotina	4-5	Yellow	9-10	" " purpurea	1-1½	Purple	5-7
Spiderwort. See Tradescantia.				" " fl. pl.	1-1½	Purple	5-7
Spiræa Filipendula fl. pl.	1	White	5-8	**Tricyrtis hirta nigra. Toad Lily.	1	Brownish	8-10
† " Kamtschatica	5	White	6-7	Tritoma uvaria. Red-hot-poker-plant	2-2½	Red'ish Yel.	8-10
" lobata	2	Pink	6	" " Pfitzeri	1½-2	Coral	7-10
** " multiflora compacta	1	White	5	Vernonia Jamesii	1½-2	Purple	8-9
† " palmata elegans	2½-3	White	6-7	*Veronica candida. Speedwell.	½	Blue	6-7
† " Ulmaria alba plena	3	White	6-7	* " circæoides	¼	Blue	6
*Stachys lanata. Bunnie's Ears	1	Pink	7-8	" " longifolia	1½-2	Blue	6-8
*Statice latifolia. Sea Lavender	1-1½	Lavender	6-8	" " subsessilis	1½	Blue	8
St. Bruno's Lily. See Anthericum.				" montana	1	Blue	6
Stokesia cyanea. Stoke's Aster	½-1	Blue	6-9	" Teucrium	1	Blue	6
Stoncrop. See Sedum.				" Virginicum	3	White	7-9
Sunflower. See Helianthus.				*Vinca herbacea		Trailing	
Symphytum asperrimum. Comfrey	3-4	Blue	8-9	" minor alba		Trailing Blue	
*Thalictrum aquilegifolium roseum.	2-2½	Pink	5-6	" " purpurea		Trailing Purple	
" dioicum	2-3	Greenish		**Viola cornuta alba. Tufted Pansy	¼	White	5-6
Thermopsis Caroliniana	3-4	Yellow	6	** " cucullata Pink Gem	¼	Pink	4-5
Thrift. See Armeria.							

** HARDY FERNS.

PRICES

Single Plants of any variety,	\$0.25
Ten Plants in any assortment.	2.00
One Hundred Plants in any assortment	15.00
One Hundred Plants, our selection	10.00

Ferns might be used in gardens much more than they are, for not only are they beautiful in summer, but many of them are evergreen, affording something green for rock work and other places in winter time. Ferns like shade, but at the same time must have some air. Damp, shady places are the ones they prefer, and as such spots do not suit many plants, ferns are especially valuable for the purpose.

Evergreen sorts are marked (E).

- Adiantum pedatum. Maiden Hair Fern.
- Aspidium acrostichoides. Christmas Fern. (E).
- " cristatum. Crested Shield-fern. (E).
- " marginale. Marginal Fern. (E).
- " spinulosum. (E).
- " Thelyptera. Lady Fern.
- Asplenium angustifolium. Narrow-leaved Spleenwort.
- Onoclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern.
- " Struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern.
- Osmunda cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern.
- " Claytoniana. Flowering Fern.
- " regalis. King Fern.
- Polypodium hexagonopterum.
- " vulgare. (E). Rock Polypod.
- Pteris aquilina. Brake or Bracken.

*† HARDY GRASSES.

Good clumps, 25c. each ; Extra sized clumps, 35c. and 50c. each.

The Hardy Grasses are invaluable for giving distinct effects. The structure of the plants is so different from the shrubs and trees as to always create a pleasing contrast. In isolated clumps on lawns and near water they are especially pleasing.

- † Arundo Donax. "The Giant Reed." Bluish-green. 12 to 15 feet.
- † " var. variegata A very handsome, variegated variety of the former. 8 to 10 feet.
- † Bambusa Metake. "Evergreen Bamboo." 5 to 6 feet.
- † Erianthus Ravennæ. Has beautiful plumes in the fall. 8 to 10 ft.
- † Eulalia Japonica. "False Pampas Grass." Green, broad leaf. 8 to 10 feet.
- † " var. gracillima uvivittata. Very narrow blades, making a very graceful and pretty plant. 5 to 7 feet.
- † " var. variegata. Green and white striped. Very handsome. 5 to 7 feet.
- † " var. zebrina. Green, barred with bronzy-yellow. Very striking. 5 to 7 feet.
- † Phalaris arundinacea variegata. "Ribbon Grass." An excellent dwarf grass for clumping in the foreground of shrubberies.

Fruits

Bigger and better stock than is usually offered may be obtained from us. A great feature is that we offer heavier trees than is customary to catalogue.

Especially worthy of mention are these extra-sized trees. Fine, thrifty stock they are, with sturdy, clean trunks and well-furnished tops. Many have already borne fruit, and consequently may be expected to produce results within a very short time after planting.

The demand for our extra grade is great. It is difficult to sell the ordinary stock to persons who have seen our heavy trees.

The large specimens have been transplanted several times and are in good condition for moving with success.

STANDARD APPLES.

	Each	10	100
Extra large, transplanted trees	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
Large, 6 to 7 ft.	1.00	10.00	75.00
Medium, 4 to 6 ft.	.50	5.00	35.00

Baldwin. Winter.
 Ben Davis. Fall and winter.
 Duchess of Oldenburg. September.
 Early Harvest. July.
 Fallwater. Winter.
 Fall Pippin. Winter.
 Gravenstein. September and October.
 Grimes Golden Pippin. Winter.
 King. December to March.
 Maiden's Blush. Fall.
 Northern Spy. Winter.
 Rambo. October.
 Red Astrachan. Summer.
 Rhode Island Greening. November to February.
 Roxbury Russet. Winter.
 Smith's Cider. December to March.
 Smokehouse. September and October.
 Sweet Bough. Summer.
 Wealthy. Winter.
 Yellow Bellflower. Winter.
 Yellow Transparent. Early.
 York Imperial. Winter.

CRAB APPLES.

Siberian. Red and yellow. September.
 Transcendent. September and October.
 Van Wyck (Brier Sweet). Autumn.

APRICOTS.

	Each	10	100
Large, 6 to 7 ft.	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00
Medium, 4 to 6 ft.	.50	5.00	35.00

Breda.
 Moorpark.

BLACKBERRIES.

	10	100
Strong roots	\$.75	5.00

Erie.
 Kittatinny. Early.
 Wilson's Early. Very early.

CHERRIES.

	Each	10	100
Large, 6 to 7 ft.	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00
Medium, 4 to 6 ft.	.50	5.00	35.00

Black Eagle. Early in July.
 Black Tartarian. Middle of June.
 Coe's Transparent. Early.
 Early Richmond. Last of June.
 Elkhorn. Very early.
 English Morello.
 Gov. Wood. Middle of June.
 Ida. Early June.
 May Duke. June.
 Montmorency.
 Napoleon Bigarreau. Late.
 Rockport. Early.
 Schmidt's Bigarreau. July.
 Windsor. July.
 Yellow Spanish. End of June.

CURRANTS.

Strong 2 yr., \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.
 Black Naples. Black.
 Cherry. Red.
 White Grape. White.
 Fay's Prolific. Red.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Strong 2 yr., \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.
 Columbus, 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10.
 Downing.
 Red Jacket, 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10.
 Smith's Improved.

GRAPES.

25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

BLACK VARIETIES.

- Barry. (Roger's No. 43.) Medium early.
- Campbell's Early. Ripens early and keeps well. 35c. each, \$3.00 per 10.
- Catawba. Late September.
- Concord. Medium early.
- Moore's Early. One of the first to ripen.
- Wilder. (Roger's No. 4.) Medium early.
- Worden. Medium early.

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES.

- Brighton. Early.
- Delaware. Very early.
- Salem. (Roger's No. 53.) Early.

WHITE VARIETIES.

- Duchess. Ripens before the Concord.
- Green Mountain. Early.
- Martha. Medium early.
- Niagara. Medium early.
- Pocklington. Ripens after the Concord.

PEACHES.

1 yr., 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.
 2 yr., 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

- Amsden's June. July.
- Chair's Choice. Late.
- Champion. Middle of August.
- Crawford Early. Early September.
- Crawford Late. Late September.
- Elberta. Early September.
- Hale Early. Middle of August.
- Morris White. Middle of September.
- Mountain Rose. Early September.
- Oldmixon. Middle of September.
- Salway. Late.
- Stump the World. End of September.
- Susquehanna. Middle of September.
- Troth Early. Early August.
- Yellow St. John. Middle of July.
- Ward Late. Late September.

STANDARD PEARS.

	Each	10	100
Extra large, transplanted trees	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
Large, 6 to 7 ft.	1.00	10.00	75.00
Medium, 4 to 6 ft.	.50	5.00	35.00

- Bartlett. Early September.
- Beurre d'Anjou. October.
- Clapp's Favorite. August.
- Duchess d'Angouleme. October and November.
- Howell. September.
- Kieffer. October.

- Lawrence. November.
- Seckel. August until the end of October.
- Sheldon. October.
- Vermont Beauty. October.

DWARF PEARS.

50c. each, \$4.00 per 10, \$30.00 per 100.

- Beurre d'Anjou. October.
- Clapp's Favorite. Middle of August.
- Duchess d'Angouleme. End of October.
- Kieffer. October.
- Lawrence. Winter.
- Seckel. September and October.

PLUMS.

	Each	10	100
Extra large, transplanted trees	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
Large, 6 to 7 ft.	1.00	10.00	75.00
Medium, 4 to 6 ft.	.50	5.00	35.00

- Bradshaw. Last of August.
- Imperial Gage. Middle of August.
- Lombard. September.
- Reine Claude. Middle to end of September.
- German Prune. September.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

- Abundance. August.
- Burbank. Last of August.
- Wickson.

QUINCE.

	Each	10	100
Medium, 4 to 6 ft.	\$.50	\$5.00	\$35.00

Orange.

RASPBERRIES.

Strong roots, 75c. per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

- Columbian.
- Cuthbert.

STRAWBERRIES.

Potted, 50c. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.

Runners, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000

- Beder Wood. Very early.
- Clyde. Early.
- Brandywine. Mid-season to late.
- Gandy.
- Nick Ohmer.
- Marshall. Mid-season.
- Sharpless. Mid-season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Asparagus. 2 yr., \$1.25 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.
- Conover's Colossal.
- Palmetto.
- Rhubarb. Strong clumps, 25c. each.

A Bargain Offer of Great Interest

Return this sheet with your order before October 31st and the benefit of the following extremely low rates will be given.

No reduction from our regular prices will be made unless this offer accompanies the order.

The stock is especially high grade. It is well worth our regular rates.

Honeysuckles. In good assortment. Fine, strong, pot-grown plants, usually selling at 50c. each. We offer them at 25c. each ; \$1.75 per 10 ; or \$15.00 per 100.

Clematis paniculata. A wonderful vine. Produces great masses of small, white, sweet-scented flowers. Rapid grower. Extra fine pot-grown stock from 5 inch pots is worth 50c. each. We will sell it at 25c. each ; \$1.75 per 10 ; \$15.00 per 100. Unusually strong, from 7-inch pots, worth \$1.00 each, at 50c. per plant, or \$3.75 for 10 plants.

Japanese Anemones. A magnificent lot for \$1.50 per 10 ; 100 for \$10.00 or 300 for \$25.00 for plants in our assortment.

Ajuga Genevensis, and also the variety reptans, are most useful for rock gardens. Excellent for shady situations. Clean and neat, though they do cover the ground rapidly. Hardy. 100 for \$8.00, or \$60.00 for 1000.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc.
Nurserymen, Landscape Gardeners, Engineers
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

October 7, 1903

The Fall Planting Season Has Opened

Will you favor us by acknowledging
receipt of this Catalogue
Can you suggest any persons to
whom you would like a copy sent ?

Note the great reduction in prices on the
reverse side of this sheet

THOMAS MEELAN & SONS, INC.

Pretty Evergreen Azaleas

Lasting popularity will be the reward of the Evergreen Azalea, technically, *Azalea amœna*. Surely the plant deserves it.

Being sufficiently uncommon to be novel, this variety is bound to awaken a fresh interest in the jaded plant buyer. Its merits and unique features will win for it a place high in the estimation of every lover of worthy varieties.

It is useful for planting in beds, groups or as a specimen; and also for making an unusual and highly ornamental dwarf hedge.

With its shining, small, dark-green leaves it is attractive all the year, and the beauty of the bright carmine-colored flowers produced early in spring is the cause of universal admiration.

We have a splendid lot of thrifty plants, grown out of doors in pots so that they may be shifted at all seasons with success.

50c. each; \$4.50 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Ornamental Oaks

Mighty monarchs of the forest are the oaks and well do they merit a more extensive use for lawn or street planting.

A look at the vigorous and healthy growth of two to three feet a season made in our nursery rows by the young and thrifty stock would soon dispel the incorrect and too general impression that they are of slow habit. They are of most permanent character, living long and giving satisfaction as long as they live. Among the most desirable varieties, may be mentioned the following:

PIN OAK, (<i>palustris</i>).	SWAMP WHITE OAK (<i>bicolor</i>).
RED OAK (<i>rubra</i>).	ROCK CHESTNUT OAK (<i>Prinus</i>).
BLACK OAK (<i>tinctoria</i>).	MOSSY CUP OAK (<i>macrocarpa</i>).
TURKEY OAK (<i>Cerris</i>).	SCARLET OAK (<i>coccinea</i>).

For street use the Pin Oak stands pre-eminent; in fact it is one of the most desirable of all trees for this purpose as well as for a lawn specimen. The Scarlet Oak is a close second in popularity.

Our stock of Oaks would be difficult to equal. The quality is the best and assortment the most complete.

NURSERYMEN
LANDSCAPE GARDENERS
and ENGINEERS

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Inc.
Germantown, Phila., Pa.